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MEXICO BEGINS 7TH JOINT U.S.-NICARAGUA MEETING

FL000100 Mexico City ROTIMEX in Spanish 2405 ONZ 29 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Oct (ROTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretariat has reported that the United States and Nicaragua today started their seventh bilateral meeting to try to resolve their differences. The meeting is being held in Manzanillo, Colima State.

The Foreign Ministry said the delegations are headed by the U.S. special envoy on Central American affairs, Harry Shlaudeman, and by Nicaragua's deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

On behalf of Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, the Foreign Secretariat's under secretary for planning Ricardo Valero, welcomed the two delegations. Valero extended the Mexican government's best wishes that the talks would be fruitful. Valero said the meeting was being held at a good time, a few days after the international community at the 39th UN General Assembly had pronounced itself in favor of concrete legal mechanisms to guarantee peace and cooperation in the Central America region.

VENEZUELA'S LUSINCHI OPENS 10TH CELA MEETING

CA247404 Caracas Radio Ambros Network in Spanish 2100 ONZ 31 Oct 85

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] On opening the tenth ordinary meeting of CELA's Latin American Council, President Jaime Lusinchi said he is convinced that Latin America has neither explored nor taken advantage of its full capacity to assert its interests and common expectations. Perhaps, President Lusinchi commented, we have lacked the willingness to thoroughly evaluate the possibilities for bold and imaginative action.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] It is also essential for us to advance well-conceived strategies for fighting collectively against the obstacles imposed on us by the industrialized countries within the framework of their protectionist policies. This (recording) against the member countries' chances for expanding and diversifying their production and foreign trade.

In the international arena, we know that international economic negotiations and the entire process and very concept of international cooperation for development are currently undergoing a revision guided by executive and unilateral pragmatism intent on isolating and controlling us. Our capacity to respond can only be strengthened through the exercise of constant and specific actions of solidarity with regard to political objectives and the problems that affect us as nations.

This is the meaning of and the reason for the support that my government has granted to fraternal countries in situations of crisis and grave threat to their economies, such as the foreign debt problem. This is demonstrated by Venezuela's endorsement of the Cartagena Consensus, which aspires to benefit all the countries of the region that signed the Santa Declaration and Action Plan. We have been renegotiating our foreign debts on the basis of our individual negotiating capacity, but it is evident that Latin America has a joint negotiating capacity which it should take full advantage of in order to defend its interests in such a critical matter, while also taking into consideration the views of all the parties involved. (end recording)

GOVERNMENT DEVALUES PESO 30 TIMES IN OCTOBER

PY300140 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 (ZMT 29 Oct 84)

[Excerpt] As expected, the Argentine Government today devalued the peso by 8.3 percent, thus considerably closing the gap between the official and the parallel dollar rate. This is the third devaluation of the Argentine peso this month. The first one on 9 October was 3.81 percent, and the second on 15 October was 1.59 percent. With today's devaluation, the official exchange rate of the dollar is 118.12 pesos for buying, and 118.74 pesos for selling, which means an increase of the U.S. dollar by 30.8 percent for October.

LABOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES BARRIONUEVO AS SUCCESSOR

PY282251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2106 (ZMT 29 Oct 84)

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (TELAM) -- Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella tonight announced that his successor will be the presidential adviser for labor affairs and labor leader Hugo Barrionuevo, who will take over on 31 October at 1800. Casella made this announcement at the press room of Government House after holding a meeting with President Raul Alfonsín.

CCT LEADERS URGE ALFONSIN TO RETAIN CASELLA

UC261847 Buenos Aires BUREAU AINES HERALD in English 29 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] (BA-DYN) -- Jorge Tinoco, one of the four national unified CCT secretaries-general, yesterday called on President Raul Alfonsín to keep Juan Manuel Casella in his post as labor minister, while government sources reported at almost guaranteed his replacement by Hugo Barrionuevo, currently the President's union electoral law adviser.

CCT secretary-general Saul Skaldini, meanwhile, praised Casella's work since taking office last April 24, saying the minister "has shown that he has a democratic spirit."

Tinoco, who remained that Casella was leaving of his own will, said: "Then Alfonsín is not a leader, because if (the late President Juan Domingo) Peron had said to me 'stay there because that is your post', I, no doubt, would have stayed."

Casella has been credited for much of the success of the socio-economic contract talks between labour, business, and the government, as well as for reversing the anti-CCT policies of his predecessor, Antonio Mucci.

The pluggin' workers' union leader said as well that the CCT would tell Alfonsín, at tomorrow's contract talks hereafter at the official presidential residence, that "not even Peron" had "the possibility of making a social pact with such a high degree of consensus as that which now exists."

CCT sources expressed concern that the next labor minister is likely to be Barrionuevo, a leader of the Committee of 20 labor grouping who is seen by the CCT as having ties with presidential secretary German Lopez and the 62 Organizations run by Lorenzo Miguel.

On other labor fronts, the run-off in last Friday's water works employees' elections contested the victory of Luis Lloveti on charges that non-union members voted and union statutes were violated.

The teachers' confederation (CTERA) yesterday warned it would set a new 24-hour strike date unless their demand for a \$432,000 [peso] minimum monthly wage is met. CTERA and the Education Ministry -- with the mediation of the Labour Ministry -- are now negotiating the pay conflict. Atucha II and Rio Tercero nuclear power plant workers launch a wage "battle plan" with three-hour strikes today and tomorrow, followed by four-hour walkouts on Wednesday and Thursday and a 24-hour stoppage on Friday.

TROCCOLI DISCLOSES 'PLAN AGAINST DEMOCRACY'

PY291345 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 26 Oct 84 p 1

[By Robert Carosso]

[Text] "I do not know if the same people are involved, but it is the same strategy. This is a plan against democracy. The people who sponsor these actions are organized groups that plan to gradually incite rebellion. They have now entered the psychological stage that involves intimidation, fear, and insecurity." Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli made this statement during an interview last night with LA RAZON at the inauguration of the International Fair of the Argentine Northwest. Troccoli talked about the existence of the same strategy when asked about the possible connection between the kidnapping of Peronist Councilwoman Lilian Figueroa de Peres and the incidents after the mass. He said: "Sometimes, relatives and friends of persons killed by subversion are all victims. Some people are victims of bombs that do not explode while others, such as the people of the Quilmes bishopric, are victims of more serious actions, because in this case these groups decided to go into action."

However, the minister said that the violent actions that have taken place in the country in the last few days should not be exaggerated. As a comparison, he referred to the bomb set off by the Irish Republican Army in Brighton against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He added: "Neither the services, nor the institutions, nor the security forces were able to prevent that from happening, nor have they been able to detect the perpetrators or the people responsible for the attack."

The interior minister also refuted the statements made by Justicialist Deputy Miguel Imasano, who asked the minister "to stop giving an idyllic version of the current national situation." Troccoli said: "On the contrary, I am not giving an idyllic version of the Argentine situation. For a long time I have been saying that we have not won the battle against the enemies of democracy, because the groups and people who are working to create fear and insecurity are still here. Actions aimed at this purpose are taking place every day, but we cannot exaggerate these events. If we look at what is happening around the world, we will see that events of this type are taking place everywhere. The difference is that a mature and civic-minded society can resort to its faith to keep from falling victim to fear, which is what these groups want." The minister did not discard the possibility of similar disturbances taking place in the provinces, but explained that "here is where this type of event has more impact. There is always more tranquillity in the provinces, and it is easier to find the people responsible and to detect such things. This city and its suburbs are much more complicated and it is much easier for these criminals to act clandestinely here."

In his comments on the acts of violence, the interior minister abandoned his previous belief attributing the violence to "unemployed people," in allusion to people who carried out repression, allegedly civilians, who were linked to the security forces. During last night's interview with LA RAZON, the minister warned that there are organized groups inciting rebellion.

BOMB DAMAGES CHURCH SITE OF JULIO TRIVINO

PY271443 Buenos Aires WOLFFSON TELETYPE in Spanish 12M ONI 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct 1984 -- A medium-strength bomb exploded early this morning at the Church of San Juan de los Rios in Buenos Aires where on Wednesday, 24 October, a mass was held sponsored by the Relatives and Friends of Persons Killed by Subversion (FAPRE). Although the bomb destroyed the main door of the building, but inflicted no casualties.

During the mass held on Wednesday, Father Julio Trivino had urged the people "to lift up your spiritual and temporal arms and defend principles which some people intend to attack," a remark which gave rise to criticism by the entire democratic political spectrum.

'Right' Blamed for Attack

PY291853 Buenos Aires WOLFFSON TELETYPE in English 28 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] (NY 84) -- Relatives of the missing Argentine G-2 yesterday blamed military groups for the bombing of the San Juan de los Rios Church, while Defence Undersecretary Noracio Jaramuna said the law did not rule out the possibility of sanctioning military officers who attended a mass held at the church last Wednesday.

Trivino stated that the totalitarian attitudes exist in the country now, adding "today there is only one system: that which exists in various sections of the unaltered military power."

"We do like to believe that we are falling into the simplistic mentality of attributing the recent placement of an explosive in the Belgrano church to groups other than those of the extreme right operating with their traditional methods of spreading chaos," the Christian Democrat said.

The explosion's blast, which destroyed church doors, was apparently connected to a mass held Friday last Wednesday, sponsored by the Relatives and Friends of Persons Killed by Subversion (FAPRE) and at which Father Julio Trivino reportedly called for military officers prepared to "take up spiritual and material arms" against democracy.

Trivino yesterday would neither reject or confirm the possibility that some of the officers present at the mass might be sanctioned for insubordination. Those who attended with the intention of "betraying the spirit" of the mass "certainly deserve our reproach," he added.

The Movement for Integration and Development (MID) issued a statement condemning both Trivino's remarks and the church bombing. The party said "the atmosphere of violence being fanned in the country is finding a favourable culture broth, due to the situation of dissatisfaction and the suffering of many social sectors."

FORMER HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST'S OFFICE BOMBED

PY271953 Buenos Aires WOLFFSON TELETYPE in English 27 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct 84 -- A bomb which exploded in the office of Israel Starkin set fire to the structure and caused widespread damage to office equipment and files. Starkin is a former member of the local branch of the recently dissolved National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (Conadep). This was the third attack on a Conadep member in the past few days.

Starkin arrived at his office one hour after the explosion and reported that most of his files had been destroyed. Starkin told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency he was certain people linked to the repression during the past military government were responsible for the attacks. The latest attack occurred while some 10,000 people were participating in a street demonstration in support of democracy and in repudiation of human rights violations.

MODERATE FALKLANDS PROPOSAL TO BE GIVEN TO UN

PY291346 Paris AFP in Spanish 1250 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO today revealed in Buenos Aires that Argentina will submit a rather moderate proposal on the Malvinas Islands to the United Nations that will not make any reference to the colonialist issue.

The newspaper, the first to publish the complete text of the draft resolution, stressed the moderation with which it was issued, in a bid aimed at obtaining the approval of many nations, such as France and Italy, which have not yet made up their minds and which would not approve an aggressive resolution. This must be the reason, AMBITO FINANCIERO states, for the omission of any reference to British colonialism from the proposal to be presented by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who left for New York yesterday, 28 October, to brief his counterparts from other nations on the proposal regarding the Malvinas Islands which will be discussed at the United Nations.

In one of its clauses, the Argentine note reaffirms that the two parties must take into account the interests of the inhabitants of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in accordance with what was established by the UN General Assembly in previous resolutions.

The document includes four points, the first of which reaffirms the request for the resumption of negotiations between London and Buenos Aires to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty. The proposal asks UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to continue his renewed good offices mission to assist the two parties to comply with what was requested in the first paragraph. The third point asks the UN secretary general to present a report to the 40th General Assembly session on the progress achieved toward the fulfillment of the present resolution. Last of all, the Argentine proposal asks the General Assembly to include in the provisional program of its 40th session the subject of the Malvinas Island issue.

POLL SHOWS ALFONSIN'S POPULARITY SLIPS IN OCTOBER

PY270230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (NA) -- According to a poll published in this week's SOMOS, President Raul Alfonsin's popularity dropped by 7 points between July and October, but 53 percent of the people still consider his presidency so good or very good. The poll also reveals that Alfonsin is more popular than his ministers and that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo is in second place, with 43 percent saying that he is very good or good.

Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella follows behind Caputo with 42 percent and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli with 41 percent, while Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun is the least popular minister with 18 percent favorable answers.

SOMOS' poll is taken every 3 months. Alfonsin went from 58 percent in March to 66 percent in May, 59 percent in July, and 53 percent in October.

Regarding the negative opinions on Alfonsin's presidency, the three previous polls gave an 8 percent negative result, while in October the negative response jumped to 11 percent.

Caputo polled a 10 percent negative response, Casella 19 percent, and Troccoli 7 percent. Grinspun heads the negative responses with 33 percent.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES URUGUAYAN BLANCO CANDIDATE

PY291757 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Alfonsin has received Alberto Zumaran, Uruguayan presidential candidate for the Blanco Party, in a private audience. Yesterday, Zumaran met Tancredo Neves, the Brazilian presidential candidate opposing President Figueiredo, in Rio de Janeiro. He brought a letter from Neves for President Alfonsin, but the contents of the letter have not been revealed.

Commenting on the situation in Uruguay, Dr Zumaran said that in his opinion, the authoritarian Uruguayan system is worn out and that undoubtedly we are on the way to elections on 25 November.

NEW LAW IMPOSES IMPRISONMENT ON TORTURERS

PY262049 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (TELAM) -- It was reported today at Government House that the courts will impose sentences between 5 years to life on those who submit detainees to any type of torture. This measure was adopted through the promulgation of Law 23097 which modifies Article 144 of the Penal Code.

BUENOS AIRES PERONISTS FEUD OVER ELECTIONS

PY291834 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The federal courts have still not ruled on Article 47 of the Buenos Aires Justicialist Party statutes, and it has not been legally revoked, as the provincial leadership claims, opposition faction leader Carlos Alvarez said yesterday.

Men loyal to provincial leader Herminio Iglesias and the opposition to him have clashed over the article, which calls for internal polls one year after national elections.

The party leadership claims it had a two-third quorum at last June's party congress, when delegates voted in favour of revoking the article. If the courts validate the congress, Iglesias and other current party leaders would continue in their posts until August 1985.

Iglesias, meanwhile, yesterday said he felt "nothing has to be renewed" within Peronism and that the party crisis after the 1983 national elections "is not resolved by changing men."

National Deputy Julio Barbaro (Justicialist-Federal Capital) yesterday warned Peronists that the movement is splitting up into autonomous factions. "There is a feudalization of power in the interior, where governors use the policies they need; a party within a party, which is Isabelismo (after ex-President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron); another in Buenos Aires Province; and at least two major forces in the unions, which act as centrifugal forces that have nothing to do with each other."

SILES ACCEPTS CHURCH OFFER, ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

Paz Estenssoro Critical

PY291745 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 28 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Victor Paz Estenssoro, who has been president of Bolivia three times, has qualified the hunger strike being staged by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo as a theatrical gesture, and he also criticized the OAS for meddling in Bolivian domestic affairs.

Paz Estenssoro said that Siles Zuazo has used Ghandi-type tactics on other occasions to distract public attention, adding that this time Siles is trying to hinder the congressional investigations into the alleged link between the government and drug traffickers.

Paz Estenssoro, the leader of the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR-H), also said that the OAS, instead of supporting President Siles in his hunger strike, should be more concerned with solving the Central American crisis, the access of Latin American products to the U.S. market, the foreign debt problem, and restoring its own reputation.

The former president remarked that the Bolivian Congress, which is involved in a strong conflict with President Siles, is undoubtedly the legitimate expression of the people's sovereignty, since it was the Congress that appointed Siles Zuazo president and Jaime Paz Zamora vice president on 10 October 1982.

Political analysts recall that Paz Estenssoro and Siles Zuazo have strongly disliked each other for more than 40 years. Siles Zuazo has been on a voluntary hunger strike for 63 hours, and it is beginning to worry his doctors, since he is 72 years old.

Church Offers To Mediate

PY291340 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Suazo today entered the fourth day of his hunger strike, and he is willing to accept an offer of mediation from the Bolivian Episcopal Conference aimed at achieving a social truce, especially an agreement between the executive and legislative branches. This information was disclosed last night.

At noon yesterday, a commission of bishops visited the president. They expressed their concern at the difficult situation affecting the country and related the presidential (?situation) with the exhortation the Episcopal Conference made at its latest meeting in Cochabamba.

The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] is evaluating the Episcopal Conference's offer, which was made by the Apostolic Msgr Nuncio Alfio Rapisarda; Msgr Alejandro Mestre, permanent secretary of the Episcopal Conference; La Paz Archbishop Msgr Jorge Manrique; and Archbishop Armando Gutierrez. However, the evaluation was not completed last night. The president is reportedly willing to accept the Episcopal Conference's offer as long as the bases for a real understanding among Bolivians are set and the agreement the president is seeking is reached. Oscar Eid, a member of the official UDP coalition, has reported that during the meetings headed by President Siles, an overall evaluation of the country's situation and the reaction to the president's hunger strike were made.

The president today began the fourth day of his hunger strike in the midst of expressions of solidarity from inside and outside the country. The most important message has been from Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, who after returning from his European tour sent a message expressing concern over President Siles' health. The president had been conducting his hunger strike in the presidential office until Saturday, but on his doctor's recommendations he has moved to the presidential bedroom.

Paz Zamora Visits Siles

PY291950 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] At the end of the visit he paid to the head of state at Government House today, Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora said that despite signs of weakness, President Siles Zuazo maintains great hope that his extreme measure, a voluntary hunger strike, will contribute to Bolivian peace.

[Begin Zamora recording] I came to personally see the president since I was unable to do so over the weekend. I was pleased to see that he is well and in good spirits. I have great hope that as of today, the first working day of the week, his decision to strike for Bolivian pacification and the conciliation of all Bolivians will begin to yield results. [end recording]

Jaime Paz Zamora also disclosed something important: During his visit, President Siles Zuazo had confessed to him that the reason for his hunger strike was aimed at stopping alleged clashes between various sectors of the country which were being organized by certain groups.

Paz Zamora said that the president hopes that the Bolivians will think about national conciliation so that he will be able to end his extreme measure. According to the vice president, it is quite likely that this evening the chief of state will end his fast that he started over 3 days ago.

Silas Accepts Church Proposal

PY300100 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Report from Government House by Daniel Alarcon]

[Excerpt] We want to inform our dear listeners that President Hernan Siles Zuazo has announced that he has suspended his extreme hunger strike that started on 25 October.

In the most noteworthy portion of his address to a group of about 200 people in the main hall of Government House, President Siles said that in response to the Christian request made to him by the Episcopal Conference he had lifted his hunger strike with the hope that the outcome of the dialogue which is about to begin may be of benefit to the country. The dialogue will be within the framework of respect for the Constitution and the laws currently in force and for which the people of Bolivia have struggled and sacrificed so much.

These statements were made before a group of about 200 persons that had gathered at the main hall of Government House. [Passage indistinct] leaders of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] in addition to several ministers of state requesting at the top of their voices that President Siles change his mind and lift his hunger strike.

Oscar Eid Franco, high-ranking MNRI leader, said that the church will be in charge of disclosing the reasons that led President Siles to lift his extreme measure. We want to point out that Siles Zuazo left Government House 10 minutes ago accompanied by his wife and some relatives.

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Bombing in Santiago, Great News

Commander Ramirez will continue to search for persons who have been arrested in connection with the bombing of the railroad bridge.

There were also attacks in other areas. This is the report filed by Radio Niquino of Copalimbo, good afternoon.

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Demonstration in Santiago

TELETYPE Santiago RFE to Madrid 2000 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Oct (RFE) -- The Chilean police today dispersed several hundred demonstrators who had gathered in front of Santiago's cathedral, located in the main plaza of the downtown area of the city. The demonstration, which started at noon (GMT), lasted 1 hour. The spontaneous demonstration meeting, headed by students and workers, was taking place as part of a day of protests against President Auguste Pinochet's military regime. Several demonstrators were detained, according to a police-issued police report. Although it does not mention it, police was informed.

Santiago Protest 'Total Failure'

TELETYPE Santiago Domestic Service to Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] The day of protest called by opposition political sectors was turned out to be a total failure. Despite the some minor isolated incidents and some disturbances provoked by students in various and small sectors, the people in the capital were not aware of the call. Some political sectors with aspirations last night tried to create a climate of agitation and unrest, but they did not succeed. There began to circulate words that morning and student attendance was normal. Moreover, regarding the call for a general stoppage tomorrow night to make workers strike, several labor organizations have expressed their total rejection and repudiation of the stoppage. They have unanimously condemned this position, which would not result in any good for the country.

Situation in Santiago 'Normal'

TELETYPE Santiago Domestic Service to Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] From Government House to Reg. Secy

[Text] Marcelo Rivera, Director of the National Social Communications Agency, has disclosed that the situation is normal despite a few isolated cases of disorder in Santiago. He also recalled that the measures adopted by the government are the usual ones. However, he ended by stating that other measures may be adopted if events warrant.

Traffic Restrictions Ordered

TELETYPE Santiago Domestic Service to Spanish 1111 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] The office of the commander of the emergency zone of the metropolitan area and of San Antonio Province has reiterated that neither a curfew nor any other similar measure has been decreed for tonight, but that night traffic will be restricted as of 1200. Therefore, we reiterate that there will be no curfew tonight, but that night traffic restrictions will be maintained as scheduled.

Press Reports Restricted

TELETYPE Madrid RFE to Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Oct (RFE) -- Chilean authorities today issued a decree imposing restrictions on all magazines and the newspaper TERCER DIA for their reporting on the Monday protest and the Tuesday strike.

The Report, which is signed by Major General Juan Carlos Rodríguez, Chief of the State of Emergency Force, says that all magazines and the Department mentioned that various illegal actions in illegal stoppages, unauthorized public demonstrations, or actions in their own papers. The Report also says that several illegal groups and organizations have organized illegal actions, such as unauthorized public demonstrations and stoppages, which disturb public order and are against the interests of the State. The authorities request this Report in the name of safeguarding public order and action for the people and their possessions.

This Report is signed by another person and also mentioning all actions which is publishing reports in newspapers, magazines, or other means, such as, and without having that published the information mentioned above, and the authorities request this Report in the name of safeguarding and protection of illustrations.

Radio Stations mentioned

Official Santiago telephone numbers are shown with the 20 20 20

These are the numbers and the telephone numbers.

These are the numbers of the magazines, such as the National Economic Magazine, and the other mentioned in which publishing information in this magazine and other magazines. The text of this is made as follows:

Magazines:

1. The Magazine published in Article 11, Chapter 1 and 2, of the National Constitution, and Articles 71 and 72 of Santa Barbara Law No. 12011;

2. The Magazine in Article 1, Chapter 1, of the 1955 Constitution of the National Constitution;

3. Decree No. 1 of 24 September 1980 of the Interior Ministry;

4. Decree No. 1 of 24 March 1980 of the Interior Ministry according to Article 1 of Decree No. 1;

Magazines:

1. Illegal groups and organizations have called for illegal actions such as stoppages and unauthorized public demonstrations that go against public order and violate the current legal rules;

2. The demonstrations called on previous occasions resulted in the loss of lives, injuries, destruction to public and private property, attacks on businesses, and other types of vandalistic acts committed by criminals and other antisocial individuals seriously affecting public order and personal security;

3. It is the unavoidable obligation of the government to take the necessary measures aimed at safeguarding public order and the security of the people and their property;

4. On previous occasions and on this occasion Radio Cooperativa, CB-76, and Radio Santiago, CB-60, have violated the regulations established in Decree No. 1 of 24 March 1980 of the Interior Ministry;

1. In view of the report submitted by the Minister Secretary General of the government, the Chief of the Metropolitan Emergency Zone and the National Forestry Emergency Zone Division:

Information on Radio Cooperativa, CH-16, and Radio Santiago, CH-15, is hereby restricted. Therefore, starting today and while the current edict is in force, these radio stations will only broadcast sports, commercials, and official government information. In addition, these radio stations can only send this edict when I do.

Signed: Major General Juan Vidal Norambuena, Chief of the Metropolitan Emergency Zone and the National Forestry Emergency Zone.

Further Restrictions

150000Z Santiago Domestic Service / a Spanish 1800 000 20 Dec 81

[Uncl] The office of the chief of the metropolitan emergency zone has restricted the news broadcasts of Radio Cooperativa, Veralista, and Santiago. For his part, the chief of the emergency zone of the eighth region has issued restrictions on news broadcasts by radio stations Di-810 of Concepcion, El Surco of Temu, and El Esfuerzo of Chillan.

The chief of the emergency zone in the fifth region has issued regulations instructing the printed press to publish terrorism-related information in the same pages; radio to report such news very briefly; and television stations to broadcast only officially supplied reports.

Marguec de la Plata on Restrictions

140000Z Santiago Domestic Service / a Spanish 1800 000 25 Dec 81

[Uncl] Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marguec de la Plata has discarded the possibility of establishing a curfew. He reported on this at the end of a coordination meeting at the Interior Ministry.

Regarding political prisoners, he said that the appropriate measures will be adopted should they promote disorder. Marguec de la Plata also said that tomorrow buses will have special protection.

Regarding the edict restricting the broadcasting of news by Radio Cooperativa and Santiago, he stated that the two radios have violated legal dispositions on broadcasting terrorist news.

Marguec de la Plata added that civilian and uniformed police will continue detaining criminals. He added that among the measures that could be adopted in the future, curfew is not included, and he concluded by saying that the situation in the country is normal.

Church Denies Radio Restrictions

150000Z Paris AFP / a Spanish 2000 000 26 Dec 81

[Uncl] Santiago, 25 Dec (AFP) — The Chilean Catholic Church today denied the decision made by the military government to ban the news broadcasts of the leading ecclesiastical radio station, and requested the restrictions imposed on other news media concerning the coverage on "terrorist actions." Santiago's archbishopric asked the government for "a prompt abrogation of the edict that deprives the church of an important information channel," and stated that "it is up to the courts to investigate and to punish" if a crime has been committed.

Strike Extended to 31 Oct

FM00218 Santiago RTE in Spanish 0131 001 30 Oct 81

[Text] Santiago, [1 Oct 1981] -- The arrests of various opposition leaders conducted by the Chilean police today have prompted the National Protest Committee to extend until tomorrow, 31 October, the general strike which was initially slated to take place on 30 October only.

The police today arrested in Santiago Ricardo Torres, coordinator of the Socialist Bloc, and Jaime Catalán, Rene Montecinos, and Isidro Arangua, other leaders of this group. Rene Prieto, leader of the Popular Democratic Movement, and several other persons who participated in peaceful demonstrations at the Plaza de Armas, in front of the nation's political cathedral, and in front of the Senado Palace, were also arrested today. These demonstrations were broken up by the Carabineros, who used water cannons.

The Spanish Embassy conveyed to the Foreign Ministry its concern about the arrest of Torres, Montecinos, and Arangua, and asked for information about the reasons which led the police to make these arrests.

The demonstrations took place within the framework of the day of national protest sponsored by left-wing sectors supporting the general strike which the National Workers Congress has called for 30 October.

Santiago, Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Pina today announced that 140 persons were arrested during the past 48 hours in suburban shantytowns and bashed to Pangua, 1,000 km north of Santiago. The minister explained that these persons were hardened criminals and that it was a police measure without any political connotations. Nevertheless, the Socialist Bloc stated that neighborhood leaders linked with opposition political groups and human rights organizations had also been arrested at the same time and the bloc provided a list of 25 persons who have been identified and on behalf of whose pleas for injunction had already been filed before the courts.

The Christian Democratic Party also reported the arrest of worker Hugo Flores, chairman of the short-term solidarity committee.

REPORT ON DIALOGUE, POSSIBLE STATE OF STRIKE

FM00219 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 001 29 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking at the luncheon held in his honor in Vina del Mar, President Augusto Pinochet said among other things:

[Begin recording] All rules and timetables set forth in the transitory articles of the Constitution will be fully enforced. The government will not engage in any dialogue with the opposition nor will it accept any proposals that would imply an amendment of the timetable established in the Constitution until the political proposals of the leaders clearly show their democratic desire to fulfill the will of the people expressed at the plebiscite held in 1980. [applause]

I am certain that most Chileans understand that it is impossible to hold a dialogue unless they can be guaranteed that there will be no return to the bad habits which destroyed our democratic system. Despite the above measures, the government will continue to study and issue constitutional laws concerning the organization and establishment of political parties, elections [words indistinct].

The government also reiterates its call to all Chilean sectors to generate opinions and to establish a broad and constructive dialogue.

Should it become necessary and advisable, a state of siege will be declared throughout the territory or in a portion of said territory for as long as required. (lengthy applause)

Finally, I would like to point out that I have entrusted the Interior Minister with the responsibility of enforcing as strongly as necessary the current laws designed to guarantee the peace of the population, the rights of the citizens, and personal safety guaranteed by the state of law. (end recording)

This was the core of President Pinochet's speech during the luncheon which the community of the Fifth Region held in his honor in Vina del Mar casino at noon today.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PRC TRIP, BRAGUE AGREEMENT

PV201440 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

(Text) Upon returning from the PRC, where he held meetings with authorities of that country, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said that today he will release a statement on the Beagle Channel agreement signed by Argentina and Chile.

Del Valle said that important progress was made to increase cooperation between Chile and the PRC. He said also that the president of the PRC told him that the agreement reached by Argentina and Chile is an example to the rest of the world.

Del Valle has to report first to President Pinochet on the details of his trip to the PRC, and of the Argentine-Chilean preliminary treaty. Del Valle told the press, however, what the next steps in the mediation process will be: the plebiscite that will take place in Argentina on 23 November on the matter; the ratification of the treaty in Rome; and then the signing of the document, which may take place at the border on a date not yet set. Del Valle added that it is improbable that the pope will be present at the signing of the treaty.

LDA INCREASE FROM 1983 OCT 100-PERCENT INCREASE

PV262321 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Oct 84

(Excerpt) Budget Director Luis Arturo Puenzalida has said that the wages and salaries of the public sector that amount to 10,000 pesos net or under will receive a 100 percent readjustment.

(Begin Puenzalida recording) As of 1 January 1985 a readjustment will be granted based on the accumulated inflation of 1984. The idea is as follows: Public employees who earn 10,000 pesos net or under per month will receive an increase that equals the increase of the consumer price index in 1984.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT ELECTION RESULTS RELEASED

PV262333 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Oct 84

(Excerpt) The election examination board of the University of Chile has released the results of the voting to elect the Executive Board of the Student Federation. According to the results, the Christian Democrats, Communists, and Socialists, who participated in a close knit alliance, obtained 86 percent of the votes; the University Front follows with 15.7 percent; the independent list of the Independent Democratic Union obtained 6.6 percent; the Nationalists 4.9 percent; and the Rumanist Party obtained 3.1 percent of the votes.

COMMITTEE 'CANNOT ACCEPT' TREATY WITH NICARAGUA

PA261615 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p. 1, 2 A

[Report by Leonel Rivera]

[Excerpt] The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday decided to return to the Foreign Ministry the Treaty for Technical and Trade Cooperation signed last year between the Governments of Colombia and Nicaragua after "harshly" criticizing the Sandinista regime's claim over the San Andres and Providencia Archipelagoes.

Foreign Minister Angel Antonio Ramirez Osorio vigorously defended the treaty, which was signed by his predecessor, Rodrigo Lleras Lleras, but he could only "soften" the committee's determined position that its members would not consider that treaty until Nicaragua acknowledges directly and clearly Colombia's sovereignty over those island territories. Instead of that statement, which some senators described as "harsh, but necessary," Ramirez Osorio got the committee to say only that it cannot accept the treaty until the Foreign Ministry engages in further consultations regarding it. The ministry will later present the treaty for the committee's further consideration.

Ramirez Osorio warned that subjecting the treaty to the terms originally outlined in liberal Senator Eduardo Neive Samaniego's proposal -- which was supported by eight of the nine committee members with only Caldas (follower of Luis Carlos Galvan's New Liberalism) Prudencio Valdes voting against it -- would constitute a serious mistake that could bring about a new international discussion of Colombia's indisputable sovereignty over those islands.

POLICE, ARMY LINKED TO RECENT DISAPPEARANCES

PA270223 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 18 Oct 1984 20 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 20 Oct (DPA) -- The Attorney General's Office today accused police and Army units of being responsible for the disappearance of 130 persons in Colombia in recent months. In an extensive report on an investigation carried out in recent weeks, the Attorney General's Office said that "the top military ranks are not to blame" for these disappearances; it attributes them to paramilitary groups such as the Death to Kidnappers (MAS). According to the report, 33 of the missing persons resided in northwestern Antioquia Department. Antonio Navarro Wolff, one of the main spokesmen for the 19 April (N-19) guerrilla movement, described the charges made in the report as "serious."

The report states that the investigation into the disappearance of 130 people in different parts of the country was greatly hampered by the silence of the people questioned, because "they feared reprisals." The Attorney General's Office said that many of the people linked to the Colombian police force and Army "are responsible for the disappearances," as are private surveillance organizations and paramilitary groups.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN CAQUETA DEPARTMENT

PA280453 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Oct 84 p. 1 A

[Text] Last night, the Defense Ministry reported that four presumed Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas had been killed during a heavy clash with the Army's 9th Brigade, in El Berro, Caqueta Department. In the clash, which took place at 0700, a sergeant and a corporal were also wounded. The rebels were identified only by their aliases of Ancisar, Elias, and Saul. The fourth one was a woman. Army sources have stated that these guerrillas were helping drug traffickers to rebuild the huge cocaine laboratories that were discovered in Yari.

A Defense Ministry spokesman told EL TIEMPO that the guerrillas ambushed a 9th Brigade patrol that was on duty in that section of southern Colombia.

MAJOR PARTIES OPEN TO TALKS WITH SHINING PATH

PY282229 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The four largest political parties in Peru agreed here today to create the appropriate atmosphere which would allow the incoming administration, which will take over on 28 July 1985, to hold talks with the terrorist organization Shining Path to bring peace to Ayacucho.

ELECTORAL REGISTRY ATTACKED BY SHINING PATH

PY271405 LAC; Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] In what could be described as the beginning of efforts to disrupt the electoral process, Shining Path forces tonight attacked a branch of the Electoral Registration Office located in (Agustino). After forcing the employees to leave, the extremists hurled Molotov cocktails into the Universal Cooperative building where the electoral registration office was located. The extremists intimidated the workers by firing their submachine guns and after setting fire to registration books and piles of new voter booklets the extremists placed a communist party sign calling for the liquidation of the electoral farce.

BELAUNDE ATTACKS TERRORISM, GUARANTEES ELECTIONS

PY291357 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The wicked apparatus of communist terrorism will not prevent the realization of the elections with attacks on places where electoral documents are issued. This statement was made today by President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

The communist Shining Path wants to block the path to the law and to open the path to violence, but it will not prevent the realization of the elections, President Belaunde stated this morning in a chat with reporters.

Of course, we were not surprised by this terrorist action. The people who saw it and almost all the candidates for the presidency, too, have confirmed that an attack was carried out. However, an isolated attack will make no difference. The damage will be repaired, and the records will be reissued and updated. But it is very clear now what cards are being used in this cheating game. They want to prevent the realization of the elections, but they will not succeed in their attempt.

As you know, the registration is in a very advanced stage, with more than 4 million voters. We still have a final week ahead, and we hope to have completed the registration by the end of November. This will guarantee the realization of elections based on an updated registration list. There will be no more problems with persons missing from their posts at the voting places. Now we will have an updated record. All the candidates, including those of the United Left, agree that we must fight terrorism. All the candidates are potential victims of the terrorism that is trying to prevent the realization of the elections. But the elections will be held anyhow, President Belaunde stated.

FOREIGN MINISTRIES WELLS SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

14 261661 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Foot] Mexico City, 27 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- UN approval of the Contadora Group peace process is an invaluable support for the efforts of President Miguel de la Madrid and at the same time shows that Mexico is on the right path.

The secretariat of Foreign Relations indicated the above, and stressed that the unanimous approval of the international community for the Contadora peace proposal and Central American cooperation shows the success of the efforts of the peace group formed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, since January of 1983.

Regarding the unanimous approval of the Contadora peace efforts, the secretariat highlighted the UN resolution which encourages each of the five Central American governments to speed up the process of consultations with the group in order to culminate negotiations aimed at a prompt ratification of the document.

Additional sources indicated here that the Mexican Government was satisfied with the visit of Salvadoran Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, who came to report officially the results of talks held by President Jose Napoleon Duarte with that country's guerrillas. They pointed out that this report, which will soon be made known to the other Contadora countries, will neither be included in the proposal nor will Tenorio's visit be used to consider new suggestions to be included in the document.

The same sources said the ministers of the other four countries are willing to listen to new views but will not change the central spirit of Contadora.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA PROPOSAL

14 261961 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1944 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Foot] Mexico City, 27 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio assured here today that his government is willing to sign the Central American peace proposal prepared by the Contadora Group as soon as modifications to operational aspects are completed.

The official met privately with President Miguel de la Madrid for 40 minutes. Afterward, he held a press conference that El Salvador never intended to overlook the Contadora negotiations and that it recognizes its good and noble efforts.

Tenorio explained that El Salvador has no objections with respect to the substances of the peace proposal and that the observations made by his government deal with operational aspects for a better implementation of the agreements. Likewise, he hailed the participants of Contadora in the peace process, pointing out that the Group will continue to play an important role. He stressed that El Salvador has good political intentions and good faith in endorsing and carrying out the contents of the proposal.

Referring to the internal peace in his country, Tenorio reported that the government of Napoleon Duarte will meet again with the guerrillas in the second week of November with an open agenda in an effort to continue the dialogue which will achieve a firm, just, and lasting peace.

Regarding a possible U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua supported by El Salvador, the diplomat assured that his government repudiates any action of this type. He said El Salvador has suffered destruction and interventionism itself, therefore, it does not praise or endorse any similar action. You can be sure that we are working intensely to attain peace in the region, he said.

Referring to relations with Mexico, he said El Salvador doubtlessly respects and feels affection toward this country. He pointed out that a possible visit by President Napoleon Duarte could be discussed within the framework of the bilateral relations.

Before the meeting, Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Ricardo Valero reported that the talks held by President De la Madrid with the Salvadoran foreign minister addressed the concern of bringing peace to Central America and the dialogue of the Salvadoran Government with the guerrillas.

USSR, FRENCH AMBASSADORS CITED ON RELATIONS

FL231410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0155 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Puebla, 24 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and the Soviet Union have strengthened their relations within a framework of mutual respect, cooperation, and understanding, especially when it concerns reinforcing peace, Soviet Ambassador Rostislav A. Sergeyev said today. During an unofficial visit to this city, the diplomat said the arms race has placed the world in a terrible dilemma, total disarmament or destruction of humanity.

Meanwhile, French Ambassador to Mexico Bernard Bouchet, who presided over the opening of a private French organization's new building, said Mexico and Paris this year consolidated their trade relations with a balance slightly favoring the Mexicans. He also said French investors are planning new expenditures in joint investments for the construction of new exploration platforms, [production of] motors for vehicles, chemical products, and other projects awaiting Mexican Petroleum's approval. The French official assured that his country's banks have confidence in Mexico's prompt economic recovery and for this reason have channeled resources to Mexican foodstuff companies.

NAVY TO COMBAT DRUG, ARMS TRAFFIC IN CHIAPAS

FL261440 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Navy has set up a checkpoint in Puerto Madero, Chiapas, to combat drugs and arms traffic so the well-being of southeastern coastal communities is guaranteed. This checkpoint, located on the Tapachula-Puerto Madero Road, operates in coordination with civilian and military authorities and provides a more efficient support for the Navy's efforts to combat smuggling. The Navy indicated this checkpoint is located within Naval Zone 22 and has been in operation since 19 October.

BRIEFS

DENGUE FEVER STATISTICS -- Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, 14 Oct -- Isidoro Olivares Morales, chief of Public Health Coordinated Service in Guerrero State, has reported that approximately 40 cases of dengue are treated every month in Zihuatanejo. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Oct 84 p 38 A PA]

COSTA RICATRADE OFFICIALS MEET WITH GUATEMALAN COUNTERPARTS

PA260211 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala has denied closing its borders to Costa Rican products. A technical meeting between Costa Rica and Guatemala has begun, in an attempt to find solutions to trade problems. The Guatemalan Government has not closed its borders to Costa Rican products, according to Jorge Cenal, Guatemalan director of economic integration. He added that an exports registry was recently established to provide updated statistics on market trends in view of the fact that free trade between the two countries has come to a halt following Costa Rica's decision to close its borders to Guatemalan products.

A technical meeting between representatives of the Costa Rican and Guatemalan Governments aimed at finding an initial solution to the trade problems between the two countries began yesterday afternoon in San Jose. Representatives of the Economy Ministries and Central Banks of the two countries met yesterday and will continue meeting today to review Guatemala's debt with our country. Recommendations will be made at the end of the meeting, which will be analyzed next week by the Guatemalan and Costa Rican economy ministers and Central Bank presidents.

According to (Carlos Najera), representative of the [word indistinct] Exchange Department, the Guatemalan Central Bank has continued to pay on its debt to Costa Rica. He stressed that the delay in payments was due to a shortage of foreign exchange between June and September. He added that Guatemala will pay its pending commercial debt with Costa Rica as soon as accounts are balanced.

Costa Rica is willing to reopen its borders to Guatemalan products once an agreement is reached regarding the debt, Costa Rican Economy and Commerce Minister Odaller Villalobos said. He added that the pending debt has a direct effect on the country's economy, as it results in a shortage of foreign exchange at difficult times. He said that these commercial debts with Central America involve monetary disbursements, with the resulting inflationary effects. He concluded by saying that he hoped that important recommendations will result from this technical meeting in San Jose which would be announced at a higher level next week.

CENTRAL BANK APPROVES COLON DEVALUATION

PA252258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 25 Oct (AFP) -- According to unofficial sources, the Costa Rican Central Bank today approved a new colon devaluation of 6.6 percent, thus causing the dollar to rise at the local market from 45 to 48 colones.

With this devaluation the Costa Rican Government is seeking to pave the way for the signing of a stabilization agreement with the IMF, which had demanded a 17-percent devaluation.

Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano said that the country could not endure the inflationary effects of a devaluation such as that demanded by IMF and announced that he will hold a press conference this afternoon to explain how the Costa Rican Government will handle the negotiations with that organization.

EL SALVADORUNGO SEES FDR-GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE CONTINUING

PM291317 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 10

[Interview with Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front Chairman Guillermo Ungo by Rafael Fraguas in Madrid 23 October]

[Text] Madrid -- Guillermo Ungo, 53, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FDR-FMLN], was the Salvadoran guerrillas' principal interlocutor with Napoleon Duarte, head of the El Salvador Government, in the tough negotiations in La Palma. Tuesday morning he stopped over for 2 hours at Madrid's Barajas Airport on his way to Panama, and spoke with an EL PAIS reporter.

Question: What have the FDR and FMLN gained from the La Palma negotiations?

Answer: We have achieved what we have been struggling for for 3 and 1/2 years: to open the doors of dialogue with the Salvadoran Government without preconditions. The government has always made conditions, including that we lay down our weapons, which would have been tantamount to surrender. We have also secured a commitment to continue the dialogue, as well as recognition as a belligerent force indispensable to the solution of the conflict in El Salvador, and this was despite the fact that we were forced to do virtually the impossible to be present in La Palma.

Napoleon Duarte did nothing to spare us obstacles with regard to security and travel, adopting an attitude better suited to the wild West than to El Salvador. All this made our presence in La Palma all but impossible, not to mention the fact that they attempted to exclude the Revolutionary Democratic Front from the negotiations in order to split us.

Question: What did you lose in the La Palma negotiations?

Answer: Nothing, directly. The point is that Duarte has gained credibility, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has not lost anything either. For a moment he succeeded in disguising his war effort, though this did not last long. In the past few days, we have seen how the CIA is directly involved in El Salvador. One of its aircraft which was spying on operations in Morazan was brought down.

Question: If Reagan wins the U.S. presidential election again, will the dialogue just begun be of any value?

Answer: I believe that Ronald Reagan is powerful, but he is not God Almighty. We believe that Napoleon Duarte will maintain a dialogue among Salvadorans and begin to distance himself politically from Reagan, though we realize this is difficult for him. In La Palma there was mutual acknowledgement that the war and the counterinsurgency are directed and supported by the United States and that the Salvadoran Government's bonds of dependency on Washington have intensified.

Question: What were the points discussed?

Answer: The meeting had an open agenda. It was agreed that what we discussed would remain secret. I must say that it was a serious-minded meeting in an atmosphere of mutual respect. It must also be said that there were major disagreements in our assessments of the situation and the quest for a solution. For instance, Duarte says that there is already democracy in El Salvador, while we believe that democrats are persecuted.

Question: Are you in a position to give the Salvadoran people hopes of peace?

Answer: Certainties, no; hopes, yes. Peace depends on what Reagan and the next Washington administration want.

Question: How far would the FDR be willing to go?

Answer: As far as peace. In all negotiations concessions are made, but that is quite a different matter from betraying one's people, who have suffered over 50 years of oligarchical and military dictatorship; and we will not give up the struggle to those who regard democracy as subversive.

Question: Will the FMLN continue fighting?

Answer: Obviously, until there are political solutions, the war will continue. It will continue for two reasons: because the FMLN is making steady advances and because the U.S. involvement in the conflict continues to increase.

Question: Has the Spanish Government played any role between you and the Salvadoran Government?

Answer: In the past, yes. It must be borne in mind that the present dialogue is the result of a lengthy process begun over 3 years ago. Just 2 days before the La Palma talks I had a chance to talk with Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra. I saw that he was positively interested in the problems and solutions in El Salvador. I also met with [Spanish Foreign Minister] Fernando Moran. I do not know what demarches Spain took in preparation for the La Palma meeting, but I do know that it did not remain aloof.

NEW GUERRILLA GROUP EMERGES, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA292336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- After 5 years of armed struggle against the Salvadoran Government by four important rebel organizations, the creation of a new guerrilla group was announced today.

In a communique sent to the San Salvador news media, the new organization, the Roberto Sibrían Revolutionary People's Movement [Movimiento Popular Revolucionario Roberto Sibrían -- MPR] defined itself as a "Marxist-Leninist political-military" group that will be "guided by the principle of proletarian internationalism."

According to the communique, the MPR emerges "in the framework of a political vacuum characterized by the absence of a popular movement and a lack of revolutionary orientation for the Salvadoran people."

The new clandestine organization stated that the people "were subjected to ideological bombardment during the elections and even now regarding the dialogue and negotiation."

On 15 October, representatives of the government and the leftist FMLN met in the town of La Palma in Chalatenango Department to find political solutions to the conflict. The FMLN is made up of the following guerrilla groups: The People's Liberation Forces (FPL), the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL), the National Resistance (RN), and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC).

In the 31-page document, the MPR announced that it will contribute to "deepening the struggle to achieve a government that will be an expression of the interests of the proletariat and the people."

"The future of the Salvadoran people is once again being dangerously risked with a solution that does not respond to their interests. The distortion of the aims and objectives of the popular and democratic struggle has never been nearer," it added. Nevertheless, the new guerrilla movement recognizes the leadership of the FMLN. According to the MPR, the FMLN has extensive national and international recognition "along with the FDR in directing the war which makes it a revolutionary vanguard force."

The MPR indicated that the La Palma dialogue, viewed as President Jose Napoleon Duarte's initiative, "has had political and diplomatic benefits for the government" and that the FDR-FMLN delegation "does not fulfill popular expectations in its speeches."

"On the contrary, they are the ones who propose that the discussions be kept secret, increasing the [word indistinct] character of the dialogue," the MPR concluded.

FMLN LIFTS BAN ON TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

PA290413 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Attention, attention drivers in the transportation sector throughout the country! Attention Salvadoran people. The FMLN has issued instructions to all of its guerrilla units so that beginning Monday, 29 October, they open traffic throughout all of the country's highways. We repeat: The FMLN has issued instructions to all its military units so that beginning Monday, 29 October, they allow free transportation throughout the national territory. All of the country's highways are open to the public and private transportation sectors as of 29 October.

GUATEMALA

POLICE INVESTIGATE SHOOTING DEATH OF AMERICAN

PA292348 Rome IPS in Spanish 2323 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Oct (IPS) — The Guatemalan police are carrying out an intense investigation of the assassination of a U.S. Marine [as received] on Sunday. According to the report of the Guatemala City fire department whose units were the first to reach the location where the body was found, the U.S. Marine was identified as Peter Hasfer [name as received]. The body was found in one of the streets of Zone 2 in northern Guatemala City, and had a gunshot wound in the left cheek. The initial conclusion of the police is that he was shot at very close range. The municipal firemen pointed out that he was a marine who worked at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala and who was apparently off duty yesterday, Sunday. There is still no explanation of how his death occurred.

Other acts of violence committed by unidentified individuals over the weekend were the killing of a dean and a professor of economics at San Carlos University and the assassination of a rightist deputy and his two bodyguards.

MEJIA VIEWS ELECTION, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PA291240 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores said last night that he is not willing to do a shoddy job [chapuzes] in establishing the democratic system and that, therefore, he will not advance the elections. He said that he will issue the call to elections after the national constituent assembly has done its work of drafting the constitution and the protection law [ley de amparo], habeas corpus, constitutionality, and electoral laws. He will not call for elections until the constituent assembly has finished drafting them.

Regarding the comments of Amnesty International on acts of violence in Guatemala and the stories of two Britons who visited Guatemala and charged that there is violence in the country, Mejia Victores said that the Marxists are enemies of the government and that even though they have been given every facility to verify the situation in the country, they leave as if they have not seen anything and then they promote a bad image of Guatemala. He said they are the main enemies of the establishment of a democratic system in the country.

SECURITY FORCES, SUBVERSIVES CLASH IN SAN MARCOS

PA270351 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Security forces clashed with a group of subversives in the village of Sacuchum, San Pedro Quetzaltepeque, San Marcos. One soldier was wounded. The Army is combing the area to search for the extremists, who fled toward the mountains.

HONDURAS

UN AMBASSADOR ON SOVEREIGNTY, JOINT MANEUVERS

PA270145 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] United Nations, 24 Oct -- Roberto Herrera Caceres, Honduran ambassador to the UN, today reiterated his government's support for the process to achieve peace and democracy in Central American and criticized the governments which promote ideological expansionism. During his speech at the UN General Assembly, Herrera said Honduras is one of the countries with the slowest development rate and is striving to eradicate regional conflicts and other obstacles which hinder its development.

Herrera said: "We are faced with the existence of certain governments which seem to ignore the fact that their sovereignty stops where their neighbors' sovereignty begins. These governments' efforts to expand their ideology seem to indicate that they are not aware of the fact that respect for each country's rights and duties is based on reciprocity."

He also asserted that the joint maneuvers being carried out with U.S. forces are necessary to train Honduran soldiers so they can "repulse any foreign aggression or threats to our internal security, such as the foreign attempts which were recently frustrated."

Herrera said: "The same neighboring government which protests" alleged misuse of Honduran territory by Nicaraguan exiles is also guilty of this misuse, because it crosses Honduran territory when it sends weapons to El Salvador to destabilize that country's government. He added that Honduras does not hide the presence of U.S. advisers, contrary to Nicaragua's secrecy.

Finally, Herrera Caceres said that Honduras advocates the draft resolution presented by the Contadora Group to the UN General Assembly seeking a consensus of support for Contadora and aimed at preventing the problems similar to those which arose last year, when unilateral proposals were presented.

SUBVERSIVES SEIZE RADIO STATION, BROADCAST MESSAGE

PA270329 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Three men who said they were members of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras broke into Radio Comayaguela in Tegucigalpa last night to broadcast a revolutionary message.

The leftists said when they arrived that they wanted to have a social service broadcast, but once inside they pulled guns on five employees of the station, which is located on Eighth Street between Third and Fourth Avenues in Comayagua.

"They tied us up like iguanas," [garrobo], said Erasmo Montero, a Radio Comayagua announcer, adding that the subversives used cord they were carrying to bind the employees hands and feet and forced them into the manager's office.

An employee named Rene Reyes was then taken to the announcer's booth to explain to the subversives how to operate the equipment. The subversives took out a cassette player and placed it before the microphone to broadcast a revolutionary message. However, employee Juan Ramon Figueroa untied himself and stopped the recorder as the national anthem was ending and the message was about to begin.

Alejandrina Ponce, manager of the station, said that the attackers were young men, adding that they looked nervous and were wearing dirty clothes. They smelled bad, said Ms Ponce, explaining that they probably had not bathed. Members of the Cobra Battalion arrived 30 minutes after the seizure of the station and took away the cassette player and the cassette containing the message that was not broadcast.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI OFFICIAL VISITS -- Gir Arie, director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry's Latin American Department, has arrived in Honduras. According to Moshe Dayan, Israeli Ambassador in Honduras, Arie's visit is aimed at strengthening agriculture, education, and health cooperation between the two countries. Dayan added that Arie did not discuss military issues when he met with General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 2 PA]

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH FRG -- FRG Ambassador Eckehard Schober and Honduran Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica this Thursday signed an agreement to carry out a joint 34 million lempira regional development project in Santa Barbara. [Excerpt] [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 84 PA]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADDRESSES CONAPRO HEROES, MARTYRS MEETING

PA271824 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Oct 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Last night, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, accused President Ronald Reagan of being the chief of the counterrevolutionary leaders who have been attacking Nicaragua for more than 3 years.

Commander Ortega was addressing a group of professional and technicians, members of Conapro Heroes and Martyrs [Heroes and Martyrs Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations], who completely filled the "Spain" Sports Stadium.

In his introductory statement, the FSLN presidential candidate said that today everyone talks about dialogue. He stressed that some have even tried to accuse Nicaragua of not wanting to hold a dialogue. After applauding the recent dialogue in La Palma between the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders and the head of the Salvadoran Government, Commander Ortega stressed that this development was a victory for Salvadoran revolutionaries, who for over 3 years had been demanding political negotiations to resolve the domestic conflict.

"However, some, like the U.S. Government and its spokesmen and agents here, want to draw a parallel between El Salvador and Nicaragua.

And they ask: If the revolutionaries are holding a dialogue with the Salvadoran Government, then why doesn't the Sandinist Government hold a dialogue in Nicaragua with the counterrevolutionary leaders?"

Ortega added that those who say this in Washington "are being cynical, because they are choosing to ignore their own role in this conflict, especially in the case of Nicaragua. Who is the leader of the counterrevolution and where is he? Who is the leader of the war of aggression against Nicaragua? It is the U.S. Government."

He stressed that for some time now Nicaragua has been holding a dialogue with the leader of counterrevolution in Manzanillo and said that six meetings have already been held.

He recalled that this spirit of dialogue with the counterrevolutionary leaders based in Washington dates back, on the side of the revolutionary government, to 1981, when talks were held with Enders, who at the time represented the U.S. Government, "that is, the leader of the counterrevolution."

He also mentioned the talks held with Richard Stone, Motley, and even U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

"We have even been willing to hold talks with the U.S. President, who is the chief of the counterrevolutionary leaders," Ortega went on.

He explained that problems connected with the counterrevolution are being discussed in Manzanillo. "The United States has sat down with us to discuss the way to end the Aggression against Nicaragua, and our country has presented specific proposals to end this aggression" which take the Central American countries into consideration. "For months we have been discussing the subject of counterrevolution with the counterrevolutionary leaders," he indicated.

According to Daniel, a lot of pressure was exerted yesterday on the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington by people demanding information about a report by Senator Barry Goldwater, who had been advised by CIA Director William Casey that a CIA plane had crashed in the Nicaraguan mountains with several Americans on board. According to him, several hours later a White House communique explained that the incident had occurred in El Salvador.

In the final analysis, he added, "it is the same thing: The U.S. policy, through the CIA, attacking, planning, and murdering the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples."

BORGE 17 OCTOBER ADDRESS AT INTERIOR MINISTRY

PA251544 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Oct 84 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, at the ceremony to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Interior Ministry held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center in Managua on 17 October]

[Excerpts] Companeros:

The U.S. Government recently published a document whose title is like that of a dime store novel. The document is called "Broken Promises." It maintains that the Sandinists broke several promises made to the OAS before 19 July [1979] and attacks the revolutionary state's "repression apparatus." The document also states that we have a secret police. It is referring to the State Security Office and maintains that this office "is headed by a former Cuban colonel who is now a Nicaraguan citizen."

All this time I thought Lenin Cerna [official responsible for the State Security Office] was from Leon. Now, it just so happens that according to the Americans he is a former Cuban colonel! It is a miracle that they have not said that Valdimir Ilvich has been reincarnated!

They stressed that the Sandinist Police are part of a large repressive apparatus and an organization, they claim, designed to consolidate and reaffirm totalitarianism.

They include the mass organizations as a functional part of the State Security Office. I confess that this is completely true because what would we do without the mass organizations? There wouldn't be any state security. The mass organizations are the antidote for the CIA. The organized people are the vital artery and the Interior Ministry's [MINT] undeniable source of power.

However, just as these mass organizations are our basic support, they are also our harshest critics. I have here a message from Leticia Herrera, national coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] saying that the Sandinist Police and the State Security Office need to increase coordination with and support the CDS. The CDS have noted that on occasions the Sandinist Police do not properly treat detainees and the people in general when they go to police offices. The CDS also feel that sometimes we do not give enough importance, or do not respond correctly, to statements and charges made by those groups. They also demand that the Voluntary Police's weapons be modernized, to adjust them to the war situation the country is experiencing.

It is probable that CIA analysts will never understand the great significance of this integration and of this relationship, characterized by criticism and encouragement, that exists between the MINT and the Nicaraguan people's organizations.

They end their ridiculous dime store novel by saying that the MINT, the police, and the State Security Office are destined to perpetuate themselves within a totalitarian state. Of course, they wouldn't understand if I said the MINT will disappear some day!

We are convinced that it will disappear some day. Some day there will be no reason for coercive state organizations to exist. Of course, as long as there are class struggles, nationally and internationally, as long as there is imperialism with all of its barbaric consequences, and as long as there is crime, which is one of the saddest defects of the exploitation of man over man, the MINT will exist as a powerful combat, control, vigilant and coercive organization.

When there is no longer a reason for the MINT to exist and society has become a kingdom of justice, when selfishness and hatred have been expelled from the consciences of men, certain ordinary tasks such as fighting fires and traffic control will be directly assumed by community organizations.

The triumph of the Sandinist People's Revolution was our contribution to the struggle of universal man to live in a better society. Each victorious revolution will represent a change in the quality of mankind's unavoidable and overwhelming search to eliminate the causes of inequality. The first of these causes is that heap of bones and artificial lights, and that hoarse cry of arrogance which is U.S. imperialism.

Meanwhile, the MINT is essential and we are far from proposing its extinction at this historical moment. On the contrary, the only possible alternative is its development in quality and quantity, in organization, in operative capacity, in harsh and firm responses, in the constant protection of the victory we have achieved, in technical improvement, and in the unreserved and limitless integration of the working people.

At the time of the victory of the revolution, we found a jail system that never reeducated prisoners.

We, guests of these dungeons at a certain time, decided that the revolutionary concept implied the reeducation of prisoners with a view toward reincorporating them into productive tasks. Approximately 40 percent of the prisoners are now involved in productive tasks, thus opening real possibilities for reintegrating them into society. Our goal is to have all inmates participate in productive tasks so that they can live useful, easier lives.

Presently, we have six open and semiopen prison farms. A total of 897 inmates are participating in adult education programs and 167 are participating in accelerated primary school studies. Others are taking secondary school correspondence courses.

However, we are still facing serious overcrowding problems at the prisons. We lack resources to implement the reeducation program on a larger scale. We need adequate space for this.

The scarcity of resources at the MINT has been counterbalanced by a great awareness and fighting spirit that has resulted in exceptional acts of heroism during these past 5 years. Many of these acts have not had and will probably not have public recognition for many years.

This awareness and fighting spirit explain how, starting from almost nothing, we have developed a State Security apparatus capable of not only facing the counterrevolution, but also of defeating the CIA's work against Nicaragua. It was with direct U.S. support and the complicity of other countries that the counterrevolution was able to form two military fronts and two armed counterrevolutionary organizations.

The country's largest cities have been spared this enemy activity. In view of this, the enemy has had no other alternative but to attack, through air and naval bombings, production centers, schools, farms, and cooperatives from their bases abroad.

It would take a long time to list the blows that our State Security Office has dealt the CIA. It is sufficient to mention the dismantling of the Red Christmas plan whose goal was to separate the Atlantic Coast from Nicaragua. We recall the discovery of terrorist groups assigned to carry out attempts on the lives of this revolution's leaders. We also recall the terrorist plan to introduce toys and flashlights in the country with powerful plastic explosives inside. The victims would have been Nicaraguan children and workers.

Recounting the terrorist attempts, we can appreciate the magnitude of our counterintelligence and intelligence forces. Plans have been drafted against sugar mills, refineries, electric plants and substations, textile factories, the Momotombo geothermal plant, pipelines, bridges, trains, airports, radio stations, and the Sandinist Television System's relay stations. In 1983, the State Security Office foiled more than 100 personal attack attempts and enemy activity plans.

The State Security Office has been able to penetrate counterrevolutionary ranks. The boldness of these silent heroes have allowed us to anticipate enemy attacks, as well as to coordinate and cooperate with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in various military offensives. The EPS has quantity and quality in its troops. Therefore, its technical quality, particularly that regarding weapons such as armored vehicles, artillery equipment and antiaircraft defenses, is not affected. All in all, the EPS has acquired the characteristics of a modern army. Our Army, the pride of the revolution, is disciplined, conscientious, and courageous.

There are small troop organizations in the Interior Ministry, the State Security Office, and the police.

The "Falic Ubeda" troops of the Interior Ministry, which specialize in heroism, have been trained and continue to be trained for specific actions which require a high fighting capacity. Of course, all MINT combatants are trained to become combat troops when a military emergency arises. There isn't a single commander, a single officer, or a single MINT combatant who is not willing and ready to brandish the fatherland's rifles to kill and die for our revolution.

This military emergency, which is already present to a great extent, could increase in the next few weeks within the framework of a complex political situation. We are interested in analysing this situation, not viewing it from an electoral perspective, and this is not our role as an institution, but from a political stance that takes into account the country's security and the dramatic problem of war and peace.

For a long time, Nicaragua was asked to implement an electoral process. This is the process that is underway today within the framework of the institutionalization that had been demanded and which the revolution viewed as necessary. For a long time, Nicaragua decided to sign, without any amendments, the Contadora document that stemmed from several months of negotiation. In spite of this, the spectre of war prevails with or without elections, with or without Contadora.

The current [as published] U.S. administration backed by Nicaraguan rightist groups was the first to demand the immediate holding of elections in Nicaragua after the [revolutionary] triumph. It reasoned that the revolution had not reached power through votes.

The Nicaraguan people claimed their right to have a respected fatherland by the only way possible: revolutionary armed struggle during the hours of anguish and Somoza crimes.

The [Ramiro] Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] plays a double political game. On the one hand, it is demanding the approval of a number of points in the negotiations and, on the other, it is saying that conditions are not right for going to the polls in Nicaragua. The similarity of this strategy to Reagan's positions is too obvious, even to those who lack imagination.

Playing a role subordinate to the U.S. plan, the CDN joined, with enthusiasm and without shame, the efforts to discredit the electoral process thus coinciding with the timing and the purpose of the Reagan administration. In view of the urgent need to prevent, at all costs, the legitimization of the Nicaraguan revolution, they, the master and his slaves, focused their attacks on the electoral process. If the elections are the mechanisms to legitimize the revolution, then to eliminate this legitimacy is the strategic goal that has been established. The brutal reasoning behind all this is to make the elections look illegitimate and is tantamount to legitimizing an intervention.

Of course, the Reagan administration understands that it is more difficult to invade a country whose government was legitimately constituted than to invade a country whose government is illegitimate, which are the irrational parameters used to judge our revolution. Although their common political objective is to prevent the revolutionary process from becoming legitimate in the distribution of tasks, the Reagan government, in addition to pulling the trigger of the murderous rifles, took it upon itself to direct the political actions.

The task of denying or placing the legitimacy of the electoral process in doubt was given to certain internal political sectors whose questioning of the electoral process is constantly directed by the Reagan administration. However, recent events and the flexibility shown by the Supreme Electoral Council when it postponed the deadline for the registration of the CDN parties have allowed us to confirm that this action was a mere dilatory tactic.

This was confirmed in Rio de Janeiro. We were as interested in having the CDN participate in the elections as they were interested in not participating. We repeatedly discovered the stubborn and deliberate effort to kill the electoral process through abstentionism even if that implied the CDN's suicide as a political-group. In this regard, COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] exerted the determinant pressure. This maneuver was ably planned but was undoubtedly clumsily carried out.

They are denying that there are any conditions for the electoral process beforehand. For this reason, they decided not to register and thus placed themselves outside the electoral law. They rejected the possibility of receiving the treatment given to all of the other parties that had already registered—and, at the same time, began an exaggerated internal and external propaganda campaign claiming to be "a belligerent political force." In this way, they substantially reinforced their decision not to register maintaining, especially in the United States and Europe, the illusion that if certain conditions are met they would participate in the elections.

When they went to the negotiating table in Rio de Janeiro to reaffirm their dilatory tactics, they faced a clever, intelligent negotiator who was not only from the FSLN but also right because he was defending a just cause. The nonregistration maneuver backfired because no one can understand, and they can't explain it either, why they can't negotiate after registering. Recalling that counterrevolutionary leader Adolfo Calero said that his group has "a tacit agreement with the CDN" -- something they have never denied or doubted, a proposal was made to withdraw the armed counterrevolutionaries in order to find the peace that Nicaraguans want.

The Supreme Electoral Council had postponed the registration deadline four times. From what I understand, this has only occurred once in the history of political flexibility. They are proposing the postponement of the elections for 3 months alleging, among other things, that they have not campaigned enough. They said this after creating the false idea abroad that they were the largest political force in Nicaragua and after their local newspaper devoted almost all of its pages to them.

Our representative, Commander Bayardo Arce, after consulting with the National Directorate, proposed that they ask their counterrevolutionary partners to agree to a cease-fire and to the withdrawal of their troops to Honduras with their weapons so that international organizations, preferably the Contadora Group, could receive them on Honduran territory, thus leaving the CDN with the option of participating or withdrawing from the electoral process after it registered, a basic requirement for agreement.

We made the mistake of not including the registered parties in the talks and they were justifiably upset. However, this error can be explained because it is due to the short time we had to make decisions. It wasn't until midnight on the day in which Bayardo met with the CDN representatives that the National Directorate met to analyze and respond to the proposal made.

From the beginning, we said that no one was more interested in postponing the election date than the Reagan administration. Our decision to hold the elections before the U.S. elections has placed the U.S. Administration in a difficult situation. Convinced that it is almost certain that the FSLN will win the elections, they are trying to postpone indefinitely the elections by preventing them from being held.

However, against all of their estimates, time and events benefitted the truth. We have often said that the U.S. option for Nicaragua is one of a military and not political nature. Who could benefit from the CDN's refusal to participate in the elections?

It would only benefit the Reagan administration's plan to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution through violence.

The questions asked by Commander Daniel Ortega at the United Nations has already been answered: At this stage, no one doubts who is proposing peace and who is promoting war. No one doubts who wants a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis and who is vomiting fire in the military conflict.

The Nicaraguan elections and the ratification of the Contadora document are two events that permit, on the one hand, the opportunity to look at the internal and external policy of Nicaragua as one of respect intended to promote and guarantee regional peace, and, on the other, the opportunity to see the policy of the Reagan administration toward the Central American isthmus in all of its shamelessness.

The recent call for a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, is not reasonable or opportune. This call is not aimed at seeking peace. It is only a big game to divert the world's attention from the true peace process which is the Contadora process.

We do not deny the possibility of reaching an agreement with some of the leaders who have led or are leading groups that oppose the revolution. We are specifically referring to the case of Brooklyn Rivera because this is a case that has special characteristics and a case in which the reasons for his activity have been the result, to some extent, of circumstances which have a national nature. In addition, the FSLN has met with the political parties that registered and with them can come to understandings and agreements.

However, the efforts to lessen the legitimacy of the elections, to postpone and disregard the validity of Contadora, are not the only means used to attack us. They are only difficulties. The economic harassment, the decrease in the price of our products, and the past burden have also created an economic situation that is potentially dangerous. One must firmly hold the reins and put on the spurs to ride this bolting horse, which is what the current conditions of our economic system call for.

It is no consolation to know that most Latin American countries are experiencing frightening economic weakness, squeezed by their foreign debt and affected by the misery of their people. Tactics and strategy are dialectically connected, although it must be said that tactics are subservient to strategy. Tactics must be understood and protected so that they can help, not harm, the revolution we are defending:

- It is a revolution with the support of the majority, the workers, the peasants and the poor;
- It is a revolution that organizes production and consumption with an unequivocal sense of justice and democracy;
- It is a revolution that defends the fatherland;
- It is a revolution that delivers, without reservations, the land to the peasants;
- It is a revolution that eliminates economic inequality;
- It is a revolution that eliminates unequal development among regions but leaves their environment intact and finds the few but real differences among them; and
- It is a revolution that immortalizes the participation of man in his work, his community, the economy, defense, and political decisions.

It is for this revolution alone that all our FSLN militants, EPS and MINT combatants, workers, peasants, young, old, men, and women are willing to fight to their last drop of blood.

MR. VEGA PUBLISHED PERSONAL VIEWS ON SITUATION

PA262760 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] "Our Church's Contributions to the Humanization of History: An Invitation To Reflect" is the title of the document publicized yesterday before national and foreign journalists by the president of the Episcopal Conference, Mgr Pablo Antonio Vega. According to Mgr Vega, the document contains his personal views on the Nicaraguan reality. He explained more than once that the publication does not represent the Episcopal Conference and that he did not write it as president of the Episcopal Conference, but in response to repeated questions about whether Nicaragua's bishops would state their stand on the country's current situation. He added that the publication is not a pastoral letter but an invitation for reflection that he extends as a Christian so other Christians may help humanize history through their contributions and analysis of reality.

He added that the publication has been divided into three parts: The first part stresses that the document was written as a mission of the church; the second part expresses moral, ethical, and religious views for analysing reality; and the third part openly attacks, among other things, the electoral process describing it as a mere formula for expressing acceptance of those who already control the mechanisms of power, thus depriving the electoral process of its democratic, popular, and pluralistic nature.

Finally, the document presents conclusions which, far from contributing to a reflection on reality, express truly hostile and tendentious positions. Although Mgr Vega admits that Nicaragua is experiencing a revolution, he says that it crushes and subjugates man, depriving him of his freedom. What country could Mgr Vega be talking about?

Addressing the journalists, Mgr Vega justified the war of aggression that our country is currently experiencing by indicating that the dead, wounded, and disabled are a result of domestic ideological differences. Mgr Vega, who held a news conference to publicize his document, also attacked the electoral process, denying its democratic and pluralistic nature, and saying that the people already have enough voting experience. However, he did not explain that these are Nicaragua's first free elections in which seven parties will participate and in which citizens will have the chance to make a free choice. To allow our people to judge for themselves, here is a part of the news conference held by Mgr Vega yesterday at the Episcopal Conference headquarters.

[Begin recording][Reporter] You said yesterday that Nicaragua is being attacked, but that the aggression against it is mainly due to the revolution's own mistakes. Do you think that that (by itself) gives a state the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another state?

[Vega] If there are domestic means of doing things, I do not think this kind of interference is called for, but if the choice made constitutes an international provocation against others who feel attacked, the matter is different.

[Reporter] Do you justify the Piranha boats...

[Vega interrupts] I am not trying to...

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] mercenary forces [words indistinct]

[Vega] I am not trying to justify anything, but rather to say, in view of the facts, that there is evident action here which involves commitment to a given bloc.

Unlike what was originally intended, this stance is not based on autonomy or the promotion of autonomy (?disassociated) from any regime or foreign power bloc.

[Reporter] Since we are being asked to vote, if there is a majority vote by the people what reaction would [words indistinct].

[Vega] Elections are just legal formulas. What concerns us is that man be given the chance to act freely when faced with this formula. Man has the duty to pass judgment on that formula. He is perfectly entitled to say whether he accepts it, whether he sees any alternatives, and whether he thinks these alternatives are furthering the freedom, autonomy, and the good of the people. This is something each citizen must do. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION LETTER TO WILLY BRANDT

PA262151 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Letter addressed to Socialist International President Willy Brandt from the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission [CPDH], dated in Managua on 12 October]

[Text] Dear Sir:

We are pleased to greet you on the occasion of your visit to Nicaragua. Since 1977 the CPDH has been involved in promoting awareness and respect for human rights in Nicaragua.

Based on what we observe as Nicaraguan citizens who live in the country and on the cases that the Nicaraguan people report to our commission, we believe that the human rights situation in our country is very grave. It is not only a matter of actual violations, violations that unfortunately include all types of human rights established in international declarations and agreements, but also of laws and decrees that violate those rights in such a way that we can state that the violation of human rights is being legalized in Nicaragua. Furthermore, behind this somber panorama we believe we perceive the political idea or desire to disregard the existence of those rights.

Some weeks ago a foreign journalist asked a Nicaraguan worker about the country's situation. Looking downward and lowering his voice, he replied: "Nicaragua is sad." On stating that the human rights situation is grave, we are telling you that there is deep and widespread sorrow among the Nicaraguan people. The poor, the peasants, and the workers are the ones bearing the brunt of that sorrow. We know that the propaganda says just the opposite, but if you, Mr Brandt, were to stay 2 or 3 weeks in the country and had the opportunity to mingle normally with the population, you could be witness, as we are, to a surprising phenomenon: What politicians and observers from abroad praise in Nicaragua and even proclaim as a model is hurting the Nicaraguan people, so much so that thousands of families of all social levels have already preferred to abandon their country, and many youths, estimated in the thousands, have once again chosen the path of armed struggle.

What is the solution? For the past 4 years the CPDH has been repeating that we need a national dialogue with the participation of the main sectors of the country to find once again the foundations for uniting the Nicaraguan family. Such a dialogue would be effective only if it were sponsored, observed, and endorsed by democratic nations and international organizations, such as the Socialist International that you lead.

The country's Catholic bishops also believe that the solution must be sought through dialogue. They stated this solemnly in a pastoral letter this past Easter. The reply they received was more than 2 weeks of insults in the media controlled by the ruling party. As you know, dialogue with the opposition is also one of the commitments in the Contadora Document.

Mr Brandt, we hope that your visit to the country will bring us nearer to that dialogue, after which and after the reestablishment of the basic unity, truly free and democratic elections can be held. Just like Europeans, Nicaraguans have a right to such elections.

In conclusion, we wish to request your good offices to obtain from our government two measures that will greatly contribute to the climate of peace that we desire. The first is, to use the words of the Contadora Document, "a true amnesty that will permit citizens their full reincorporation into political, economic, and social life." The second is recognition of the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in accordance with the American Convention on Human Rights that our government has already signed. Thanking you for the interest given to our letter, we ask God that your efforts will contribute to the cause of respect for human rights in Nicaragua and the world.

Very truly yours,

CPDH: Ricardo Paiz Castillo, president; Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, legal secretary; Jose Castillo Osejo, member; Alfredo Huete Armiño, member; Xivier Zavala Cuadra, secretary; Cesar Vivas Rojas, press secretary; Carlos Huembes Trejos, member; Martha Patricia Baltodano, national coordinator.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE PARDONS 44 PRISONERS

PA272248 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2036 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Oct (DPA) -- The State Council voted today to pardon 44 Nicaraguans who have already been tried or are standing trial for counterrevolutionary activities. The motion was presented by the Legal Affairs Committee, which was appointed as a result of an agreement reached by seven political parties, six of which are running in the 4 November elections.

Most of those pardoned are members of the Democratic Conservative Party and are of peasant or working class origin. Some of them were serving sentences of as much as 3 years. Others were ill and some had committed petty crimes. One of the arguments used in the discussions was the need to improve the country's social climate.

The Legal Affairs Committee is reviewing the cases of 450 prisoners and is expected to recommend more pardons next week. Those already pardoned will be released tomorrow.

Pardon Decree Issued

PA290255 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] In its 18th session, the State Council yesterday approved pardons for 44 persons serving sentences for violating the Security and Public Order Law. The list of names was presented to the State Council by the expanded legal affairs committee comprised of representatives of political parties and mass organizations. Here is the text of the decree approved yesterday:

The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua meeting in its 18th ordinary session on 27 October 1984, whereas:

1. From the beginning of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, the revolution, based on the high humanitarian principles it has maintained before our people and the world, has on many occasions pardoned those who have violated the law and who have broken the established social order.

2. The revolutionary government wishes to continue that policy of generosity, basically confident that those who benefit from the pardon, will join society as useful individuals so they can share with our people the enormous tasks of national reconstruction, especially when those persons have shown a desire to be rehabilitated through their good conduct. Therefore, in exercise of the powers granted by Decree No 854 and its amendments published in Gazette No 248 of 12 November 1981 and its by-laws, it decrees:

Article 1. A pardon is issued to: Alvaro Orozco Martinez, Alejo Flores Castillo, Candelario Jarquin Miranda, Francisco Antonio Guevara Cano, Elos Victor Urbina Hernandez, Hildebrando Medan Briones, [name indistinct], Francisco Jose Gomez, Luis Enrique Morales Lacayo, Humberto Trejos Rojas, Moises Rivas Sarmiento, Francisca Ramona Membreno Ruiz, Gilberto Flor Silvena, Roger Guzman Bolano, Gustavo Molina Hill, Ramon Davila Martinez, Carlos Montoya Jarquin, Luis Alberto Pantoja Flores, Balbino Cruz Martinez, Jose Ramon Betancur Ramos, Fulvio Palma Mora, Fausto Lopez Castillo, Florencio Orlando Pereira Madrid, Rene Chan Cuan, Ali Lopez Fonseca, Sergio Guerrero Lopez, Jose Antonio Calderon Rojas, Tomas Lopez Planco, Lucas Jose Morgan Espinosa, Noel Antonio Barquero Rodriguez, Narciso Davila Fuentes, Lorenzo Gustavo Cruz Parra, Manuel Salvador Miranda Aleman, Lorenzo Eduviges Lopez Mendez, Celestino Espinoza Umana, David Pacheco Membreno, Roberto Arguello Calderon, Dario Galo Gutierrez, Bismarck Fonseca Espinoza, Vielka Carbajal Giron, Alfonso Torres Cuevas, Edmundo Rosas Delgado, Ramon Gutierrez Lopez, and Juan Ramon Avarca Paez.

Article 2. A reduction in sentence is granted to: Jose Dolores Galeano Gonzales, whose sentence is reduced from 11 years to 6 years, and Miguel Lopez Acuna from 23 years to 8 years.

Article 3. Effective upon the publication of this decree the appropriate authorities will fulfill the reduction in sentences and must release those who benefit from the pardon. Proceedings and other measures against them must be dismissed.

Article 4. This decree will go into effect when it is published by any communications media. It will be subsequently published in the Official Gazette.

Issued in the sessions room of the State Council in Managua on 27 October 1984.

[Signed] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council; (Ramon Romero), secretary of the State Council.

RIVERA MEETS WITH MISKITOS, VIEWS SITUATION

PA290405 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Oct 84 p 12

[Excerpts] Puerto Cabezas -- Brooklyn Rivera talked at length with the Miskitos in northern Zelaya. He explained that he was "exploring the existing conditions for initiating a search for peace with justice. This entails the right to have land, freedom, and autonomy."

For 4 days Rivera had the opportunity to visit the communities of Sisain and Santa Marta, and the settlements in Sangny Laya, Columbus, and Sumubila.

During this visit, Rivera met with pastors of the Moravian Church and members of the Association of Christian Churches and the Ecumenical Peace Commission. He also held meetings with Miskito settlers in Puerto Cabezas.

In his speeches, Rivera asserted that the concept of "autonomy" refers to the legal status of those settled along the Atlantic coast; that Indians develop their culture and traditions without alienation; and that the marine, forestry, and mining resources can contribute to regional development. If true development is to be achieved in relation to the rest of Nicaragua, he went on, the administration should be in the hands of Miskitos themselves "because they know their own people."

With regard to the military situation, he said that one of the conditions he will place before the Miskitos who are currently in Honduras and Costa Rica for returning to the country is that the Sandinist People's Army troops must depart from all of the communities.

"If their intention is to defend us, we are in a position to defend our land and ourselves. The government should place these troops in major cities like Bluefields, Puerto Cabezas, Siuna, and other locations they consider strategic but not in the communities." Rivera explained that during his talks with the government the latter admitted that certain mistakes have been made in dealing with the Miskitos. The government also admitted that their efforts to reunite the Miskito family had not succeeded, but noted that they feel they [the Sandinists] "play a very important role" in this process.

He Sets Conditions

According to Rivera, prior to coming to Nicaragua he visited the refugee camps in Honduras and Costa Rica and obtained support for the peace efforts that might be made with the government. He said that foreign forces took advantage of the problems of the Indians to manipulate them, and that his opposition to this led to his deportation from Honduras, where he has managed to return only due to the change in Honduran military commands.

"I never approved of that manipulation. We are a peaceful people, not warmongers. We are community oriented."

Later, he said that before returning to the country he set these four conditions: The government must recognize Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] as a representative organization of the Miskitos. Imprisoned Miskitos must be released. The leaders must be willing to negotiate regarding land, natural resources, and autonomy. There must be press freedom and the freedom of expression. He feels that thus far these conditions are being met. Several detained Miskitos will be pardoned and soon released. This has been confirmed by Rev Victor Ordonez who said that Subcommander Jose Gonzalez, an Interior Ministry delegate in Special Zone 1, has approached the Ecumenical Peace Commission in order to turn over several prisoners. As for the opportunity to move about and the freedoms of expression and of the press, he has received the government's unconditional support along with that of the religious organization Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development [CEPAD]. Everywhere Rivera has traveled he has spoken freely and without reservations. Amid religious hymns, prayers, and massive expressions of endorsement, community and settlement residents who have suffered attacks, kidnappings, and death, reasserted their desire to achieve peace.

The members of the observer commission, which according to Rivera accompany him "in order to take care of him," say their presence is due to their desire to help achieve a peaceful solution to the problems affecting the Indian groups on the Atlantic coast.

MISKITO LEADER COMMENTS ON RIVERA'S VISIT

PA270448 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish OOC GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Fornes Rabonias, Organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos [Misatan] leader, has said that the Miskitos want peace.

The Misatan leader said today that he hopes that Brooklyn Rivera's visit will bring peace to the brothers of the Atlantic coast. Rabonias said that he does not believe that an organization, be it Misatan or Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasat], should be imposed on the residents of Zelaya. He believes that the people should be allowed to choose their own organization.

Regarding Brooklyn Rivera's wish that the Tasba Pri communities return to their places of origin on the banks of the Coco River, Rabonias said that the Miskitos do not agree with this because they faced many difficulties where they came from, but at the settlements they have schools, health centers, and their own rice and basic grain crops.

Rabonias said that during Brooklyn Rivera's visit to the Atlantic coast the people told him he was welcome if he brought peace but that they would reject any action that would divide the people.

CARRION ON CHANCES FOR UNDERSTANDING WITH RIVERA

PA280249 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] During a news conference held today, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, deputy interior minister, said that even though there are certain contradictory aspects in Brooklyn Rivera's statements, there are also other aspects that indicate that there is a willingness to achieve peace. The revolutionary leader added that the release of Companeros Ray Hoocher and Patricia Delgado would be further proof of a true willingness for peace. As this process advances, we will be able to observe each individual's real willingness for peace, Carrion said.

During his speech, Commander Carrion stressed that Mr Rivera does not represent all of the Miskitos involved in the armed counterrevolution, but it is believed that if Rivera and the revolutionary government reach fair agreements for peace, the forces controlled by Steadman Fagoth will be weakened. An understanding with Rivera must be interpreted as a great step toward peace, however, we do not believe that this would achieve the complete pacification of northern Zelaya, the deputy interior minister added. Carrion went on to state that this would greatly affect imperialism's overall plans because it would lose one of the forces it has been using against the revolution.

CONTRAS ATTACK ELECTORAL OFFICE, STEAL BALLOTS

PA260027 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Counterrevolutionary bands attacked an electoral office in San Jose, Bocay, 161 km from Managua, on 21 October. This announcement was made today by the Supreme Electoral Council. Roberto Evertz, director of electoral affairs, said that Anibal Gonzalez, regional secretary of the electoral board in that region, was wounded. Evertz added that the counterrevolutionaries took 600 ballots and other material that was to be used in the 4 November elections.

FINNISH OBSERVER PRAISES ELECTIONS PROCESS

PA262214 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] (Mattie Rossi), president of the Finnish Committee for Peace, said yesterday that the Nicaraguan elections are an example for Central America. (Rossi) said: I have noticed the work being done in preparation for the elections and to educate people to use their right to vote. (Rossi) is one of the 400 foreign observers who will be present at the first free elections in Nicaragua. He said that the Nicaraguan people are following the democratic path. He added that the Nicaraguan elections are not only important for Nicaraguans but for the other Central American countries and Panama. Regarding the White House's aim to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and elections, (Rossi) said he rejected this attitude as incomprehensible.

NUNEZ SAYS NO CHANCE FOR CDN PARTICIPATION

PA252206 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] In view of the position adopted by the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] the members of the Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] think that they will now have political space, but we are telling them now that they no longer have a chance and that the elections will be held on 4 November, Commander Carlos Nunez asserted yesterday. Many people think that in light of the PLI stance the electoral process is in crisis, but the truth is that the ones in crisis are those parties choosing to abstain from the elections, Commander Nunez said yesterday when addressing hundreds of medical students at the medical campus in Leon.

According to Nunez, an FSLN assembly candidate, since he failed to obtain a postponement of the elections Reagan is now trying to divorce the political parties from the electoral campaign.

CDN'S ARTURO CRUZ TO RETURN FOR ELECTIONS

PA290053 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] This morning Radio Impacto spoke with Dr Arturo Cruz, leader of the Nicaraguan Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], who is currently in Washington. In an exclusive interview, he confirmed that he will be returning to Managua next week. Dr Cruz will be in Nicaragua on election day; however, he will not vote.

Radio Impacto also spoke with Dr Luis Rivas Leiva, CDN president, who said that he will not be returning to Managua in the near future and that he will be in Costa Rica next week.

The two CDN leaders, interviewed in Washington via telephone, told Radio Impacto that the elections in Nicaragua will not be valid because important sectors of the opposition have been excluded and all of the necessary guarantees for a pluralist process have not been granted. The opposition leaders stressed that the elections will only serve to worsen the crisis in Nicaragua.

CDN'S FLETES, PCDeN'S ALTAMIRANO ON ELECTIONS

PA291920 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1753 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 29 Oct (DPA) -- The indecision of three of the seven parties that registered for the elections to be held 4 November in Nicaragua accentuates the marked uncertainty in the elections in which a president, a vice president, and 90 members of the National Constituent Assembly are to be elected.

The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN) and the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCDeN) have uncertain positions regarding the elections, while the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), which announced its withdrawal from the elections 9 days ago, has still not reiterated its decision to the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE).

Eli Altamirano, secretary general of the PCDeN, stated today that "the elections do not resolve the Nicaraguan problem, do not contribute anything to peace, but rather aid the war." Altamirano said that his party is "in favor of not going," but will participate if the elections are held on 4 November. He added that it is "a national necessity to postpone the elections," as a means of confronting the foreign aggression that Nicaragua is experiencing. He noted that it would be an error if the FSLN maintains the date of the elections.

Meanwhile, Adan Fletes, leader of the Social Christian Party and the opposition Democratic Coordinating Board, announced today that his political, social, and businessmen's bloc is disposed to attend a national dialogue with the seven parties that registered for the elections, but that this must take place before 4 November in order to determine the postponement of the elections as a way of "saving them." Fletes added that it is important to discuss the government platform that was approved in 1979, 2 months before the people's triumph against the Somozist dictatorship, which has been altered by the Sandinist regime.

PLI STATUS IN ELECTORAL PROCESS UNCLEAR

PA260432 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Dr Rafael Solis, Armed Forces representative at the State Council, said this morning that the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, is still a legal party and has not officially announced its withdrawal from the electoral process.

Meanwhile, Dr Eduardo Molina, one of the Democratic Conservative Party's leading personalities, denied this morning that the U.S. Embassy is pressuring this party into not running for the 4 November elections. Molina said: These have all been false rumors. We will hold our convention without any outside guidance and freely determine whether we will run in the 4 November elections. In addition, Mauricio Diaz Davila, candidate of the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, said that the decision by the PLI is their sole responsibility. We don't condemn this party for their having withdrawn from the elections, and we are not concerned about this withdrawal.

[Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 25 October 84 adds: After more than 4 hours of tense discussion, the members of the National Advisory Board of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, agreed that either this week or next they will notify the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] of the decision made at a recent PLI national assembly not to participate in the elections.]

PLI MEMBER ASSAILS GODOY'S DECISION TO WITHDRAW

PA250312 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Esteli -- The abstentionist position adopted by Virgilio Godoy Reyes, presidential candidate for the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, can be described as treason against his party and homeland, according to a categorical statement by Marcelino Valenzuela, a veteran PLI member in Esteli. It seems that the U.S. imperialism is trying to accomplish with Godoy what it was not able to accomplish with the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board. Godoy's decision to withdraw from the elections, at a time when we are facing an imperialist aggression, represents and anti-patriotic and antidemocratic decision, Valenzuela said. He also said that Godoy adopted this decision without the approval of the PLI's members, and so it is not a serious or responsible decision.

PLI SECTOR QUESTIONS GODOY, URGES PARTICIPATION

PA270207 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0041 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] The Independent Liberal Party, PLI, abstentionist sector headed by Dr Virgilio Godoy is being seriously questioned by PLI militants. A document signed by important PLI members, including magistrate Rodolfo Robelo, and Dr Cruzalco Anlay Palma, the total number of signers is 41, questions the abstentionist stance of the PLI. According to the document, PLI militants of deep, clear-cut convictions, moved by the surprise resolution adopted last Sunday at a local hotel, feel constrained to make the following patriotic appeal to the party's national authorities:

All Nicaraguans know that our homeland is encountering the most dramatic and acute crisis in its history. Our homeland is being threatened by the administration of the world's most powerful nation with the specter of war that bodes only death and destruction, whose consequences have been felt for a long time on our northern and southern borders with crimes, the mining of ports, blockades, etc.

The document continues: This situation imposes on all citizens the duty to seek civic and civilized solutions for this calamitous situation that is bleeding our people day by day. To vote is a duty and a right established by all nations in universal declarations. Today, when we have a chance to elect the authorities to govern our country, we should not avoid this grave, serious responsibility. Our party has adopted a strong commitment with powerful sectors of the population, both rural and urban, that have joined our ranks convinced that they would vote for the principles and platforms of the PLI, for which the party has been carrying out a national campaign. Not to comply with this commitment is tantamount to being undeserving of the confidence, not only of the sectors mentioned, but of the Nicaraguan people at large. Like it or not, we of the PLI have earned the respect of all for our firmness, sincerity, seriousness, patriotism, behavior, and attitude.

Under the present circumstances, to decree abstentionism is to open another door for imperialism to justify its unjustifiable aim of invading us, turning us into what we have always repudiated with firmness and dignity, as Chamorro and Moncada have done at other times.

The document goes on to say: By abstaining, we clear the way for war, intervention, treason, destruction, and death. By abstaining, we upset our party's clean course. By abstaining, we refuse to carry out the Nicaraguans' educational, civic task. By abstaining, we deal political pluralism a harsh blow. This pluralism is the basic principle of our struggle and the essence of democracy. By abstaining, we slap the faces of Zeledon, Sandino, and Rigoberto, pillars of our organization and builders of our nationality. By abstaining, we will be absent from the drafting of our constitution, the basic and permanent law of the future Nicaraguan state. By abstaining, we will raise history's accusing finger over our heads to point at us as the men who abandoned the road leading to political, negotiated, and peaceful solutions, thus identifying ourselves with the counterrevolutionaries seeking a short cut to hate, crime, and death.

We harbor the hope that our traditional patriotism, objectivity, and lofty goals will make the party's national authorities reflect and find the proper means to lead to the revocation of the abstentionist resolution for the good of Nicaragua and the prestige of independent liberalism.

[Signed] Managua, 24 October 1984. Homeland, democracy, liberty, and social justice.

Carlos Guerra Gallardo, Leonel Rosales Robleto, Gabriel Carvajal, Juan Jose Carvajal, Socrates Morales Vega, Reinaldo Barberena Lasso, Rosario Narvaez Gonzalez, Higinio Cubas, Carlos Somarriba, Luis Alfonso Valladares, Carlos Cajina Herrera, Ofelia Morales Gutierrez, Rodolfo Robelo Herrera, Maria Herminia Robelo de Medina, Alfonso Medina Navarro, Raul Martinez Quiros, Alejandro Martinez Quiros, Rafael Martinez Quiros, Domingo Telles Carcache, Plutarco Alduray Palma, Maria Antonia de Sotomayor, Noel Giron Valladares, Carlos Chultz, Fernando Montenegro Pastrana, Tomas Perez Perez, Jose Somarriba, Gonzalo Ortega Galiano, Orlando Blandino, Mario Ruiz Calderon, Octavio Martinez Ordonex, Salvador Fonseca Corrales, Francisco Aleman Castro, Luis Ariza Reyes, Alma Liz Fernandez Alvarado, Antonio Castellon, Daniel Zapata, Enrique Fonseca, Juan Sandoval Parajon, Gonzalo Alvarado, Jorge Lopez Callejas, and Celmira Castro Galiano.

PLI'S SOMARRIBA COMMENTS ON NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA290113 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Ulises Somarriba, a leader of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], said last night that peace will be found through a national dialogue. Viewing the preparations for a national dialogue, Ulises Somarriba, leader of the opposition PLI, said that such a dialogue has been an objective of his party because through it peace can be attained. Somarriba did not reply when he was asked about the significance of the congratulatory message from traitor Pastora and Alfonso Robelo [leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] to PLI President Virgilio Godoy on the decision to withdraw from the elections.

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Somarriba] ...the Workers Front, and the professionals (?including) the National Confederation of Professional Associations [Conapro]. The dates that (?have been established) are 30 and 31 October.

[Reporter] What about the church?

[Somarriba] The church will be invited. The church organizations will be invited.

[Reporter] But (?the church) has said that it might participate as a mediator. Do you consider the church a mediator or a participant?

[Somarriba] It was decided to invite the church and it will decide how it will participate in the dialogue: either as an observer or effective participant. It was decided that all political parties with legal status will be invited. We will wait for a request from those parties that wish to join the dialogue because we believe that a national dialogue is the holding of discussions with all of the social and political forces in the country.

[Reporter] What importance does the PLI give to a national dialogue?

[Somarriba] For us, a national dialogue has been one of our highest objectives because we believe that through it we can achieve peace and prevent the disaster of war from reaching this country.

[Reporter] It was learned that Alfonso Robelo and traitor Pastora sent a message to PLI leader Virgilio Godoy congratulating him upon his withdrawal from the elections. What do you think of these congratulations?

[Somarriba] We are not aware that congratulations have arrived at the party headquarters.

[Reporter] Radio Impacto [of San Jose, Costa Rica] has reported this.

[Somarriba] We cannot [words indistinct] Radio Impacto because it is outside Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Are you denying the radio's report? What is the significance of the congratulatory message? [no response heard] [end recording]

PCDN'S CORDOVA ON PLI WITHDRAWAL FROM ELECTIONS

PA261933 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Report on interview with Rafael Cordova Rivas, Democratic Conservative Party [PCDN] candidate for the National Constituent Assembly, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, PCDN's candidate for the National Constituent Assembly has said that he hopes that his party will confirm its participation in the 4 November elections during its meeting next Sunday. He reiterated his charges that U.S. Embassy officials have been pressuring the PCDN to withdraw from the elections.

[Reporter] What are the points on the agenda for the PCDN's meeting next Sunday?

[Cordova Rivas] The main and most significant point to be discussed during the PCDN convention on 28 October will be to decide whether or not the PCDN will participate in the elections. I believe and trust that the PCDN members will vote in favor of participating in the elections, particularly as protection against last minute developments, since the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] has not officially announced its withdrawal from the elections. This could be a trick, a pitfall, or an ill-intentioned move to have the PCDN withdraw from the elections, and then the PLI will announce that it will participate in the elections after all.

[Reporter] Do you think that the PLI's position is in accordance with the position assumed by the Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, and the U.S. Government?

[Cordova Rivas] Frankly, I would not say that the PLI's position agrees with the position adopted by the CDN, because the CDN's position regarding its participation in the elections was never clear. Its decision not to participate in the elections was aimed at hampering the elections, basically following U.S. policy guidelines. Now the PLI has decided not to participate in the elections, but the truth is, as I mentioned before, it has not officially announced its decision, and therefore it could reverse its decision at any time. If this happened, and if unfortunately the PCDN had decided not to participate in the elections, our party would be making a mistake [quedariamos empatados] as we Nicaraguans say, and the PLI would participate in the elections occupying the second political position, instead of the PCDN, which is the second political force in our country.

[Reporter] You recently reported that the U.S. ambassador has tried to pressure the PCDN into not participating in the elections. What can you say about this?

[Cordova Rivas] I reiterate my charges in the sense that the U.S. Embassy has been pressuring, and flattering PCDN conventioners so that they will vote against participating in the elections. PCDN member Felix Pedro espinosa has denied any such pressure, but I can tell you publicly here that I could give you the address of the residence where a meeting with U.S. Embassy officials took place.

[Reporter] Do you think that some members of your party will be influenced by U.S. Ambassador Bergold and follow the PLI's policy?

[Cordova Rivas] Not exactly, However, the PLI's decision will have an effect on the PCDN's policy, as in the same way it has also affected the country's political situation in general. The decision came as a surprise, as no one expected that a progressive, honest, honorable, party, with such an admirable political background such as the PLI would inexplicably decide not to participate in the elections.

PCDN Members Refute Remarks

PA250034 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and leader of the Conservative Party, has said that U.S. Embassy officials are trying to either blackmail or threaten Conservative Party members so that they vote against participating in the elections in Sunday's convention. However, Sergio Torres, chief of the Conservative Party's electoral campaign, has denied this.

[Begin Torres recording] I am surprised to hear Cordova Rivas' statements. The party's national executive council members will ask him to elaborate on his statement. We know nothing about threats from any embassy or from political parties. [end recording]

PCDN SITUATION ON ELECTION STILL UNCLEARSession Disrupted, Leaders Leave

PA291328 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 29 Oct (DPA) -- The convention of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN) ended in a stormy manner after a 12-hour debate without clearly defining whether or not the party will participate in the upcoming 4 November elections.

After several incidents between the convention participants, the party's presidential candidate, Clemente Guido, confronted the sector in favor of abstaining and took the microphone from delegate Felix Pedro Espinoza when he was advocating abstentionism because, as he explained, the conditions were not given.

Some 100 members of the Conservative Democratic Youth [Juventud Conservadora Democrata] (JCD) invaded the room of the convention in support of Guido, while more than 100 leaders left the room. Later Guido said that the youths "had determined participation in the elections."

Subsequently, it was announced that the delegates would cast their vote at the party headquarters. Cesar Augusto Castillo, national party leader, explained that the existing regulations do not permit the youths to vote at the conventions, but that the leadership will be able to do so.

It is expected that the party situation regarding the elections will be cleared up in the coming hours.

PCDN Meets on Participation

PA290456 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] We will now establish contact with our No 4 Camilo Ortega Saavedra mobile unit where companero Roberto Rodriguez will give us some last minute information:

[Begin recording] The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, PCDN, has reasserted its willingness to participate in the 4 November elections. This was the decision adopted by the PCDN today during its convention held in the Camino Real Hotel's conference hall. The last point discussed was whether the party would participate in the elections. The decision was adopted after closely analyzing, during the morning hours, how the votes would be cast; they analyzed whether they would cast a secret or public vote. After hearing the viewpoints of most of the party members, a series of discussions arose. In other words, there were heated debates because some members advocated participating in the elections and others advocated their decision to abstain.

The PCDN's conservative youth created an angry discussion, but the final decision is that the party will participate in the 4 November elections. Therefore, the assembly members reached the decision instead of resorting to a secret vote. Many PCDN members were ready to participate in the elections despite the party leaders' decision, including Gerardo Alfaro, Felix Pedro Espinoza, Dr Eduardo Sotelo Borge, and others. The latter advocated abstentionism. Therefore, it has been reasserted that the PCDN will participate in the 4 November elections and a march has been organized toward the PCDN headquarters to deliver the document that asserts their decision. According to PCDN presidential candidate Dr Clemente Guido, government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas also attended the congress as member of the PCDN. [end recording]

Guido Reasserts Decision

PA300411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The people's will has prevailed again and the PCDN has reasserted its decision to participate in the 4 November elections. PCDN presidential candidate, Dr Clemente Guido, revealed the decision to national and international journalists shortly after an urgent meeting of the PCDN National Executive Council concluded.

[Begin Guido recording] Part of the resolution reads as follows: The PCDN National Executive Council has agreed to comply with the decision adopted at the 28 November [as heard] national convention in which it was agreed by consensus that the PCDN would continue within the current electoral process, including its participation in the 4 November elections. [shouts, applause, chanting of slogans]

Thus, we will comply with the national convention's sovereign decision, approved by the PCDN's National Executive Council, and with what was agreed at the political parties' summit, which was held on 22 November [as heard]. The agreement we reached with other political parties reads as follows:

The undersigned political parties agree to issue a call to the Nicaraguan people to advocate the goals of peace and democratization of the revolutionary process by voting en masse at the 4 November elections and to reject any call for abstentionism. This pledge to participate in the elections was signed by Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen on behalf of the PCDN. His signature appears on the copy which will be distributed among you. It was signed on 22 October 1984.

Thus, gentlemen of the press, I believe there should be no further doubts. The PCDN will participate in the 4 November elections...[interrupted by shouts, applause, chanting of slogans] [end recording]

(Sergio Torres Olegario), a member of the PCDN who advocates that his party abstain from participating in the elections, left the PCDN National Executive Council meeting as those present discussed the party's participation in the 4 November elections. When questioned by the news media, his gestures expressed his ire because the PCDN did not advocate his decision to abstain. He could barely speak, saying that he had amoebas and was suffering a bout of diarrhea. He then fled the premises as if the devil was chasing him.

Guido on 'Embassy' Influence

PA291408 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Dr Clemente Guido, presidential candidate for the PCDN has suggested that abstentionist efforts of some PCDN leaders were guided by the U.S. Embassy. Dr Guido, who will participate in the elections as his party's leader, took part in a rally yesterday following a convention involving young PCDN members who decided to participate in the elections against the FSLN.

He said that the rally, called March for PCDN Dignity, shows that the Nicaraguans' wish to vote.

[Begin recording] [Guido] (Despite) the situation, we are showing that we will fulfill our commitment to the youth because they want to participate in the elections. Therefore, we will do what the youth want.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Guido, do you think that the abstentionist stand of Felix Pedro Espinosa and Enrique Sotelo Borgen is the result of a meeting last night with Miriam Arguello?

[Guido] I was not aware of that.

[Reporter] We have reports that they were in Masaya urging people not to participate in the elections.

[Guido] I knew that they went to Masaya to meet with several party members but did not find them home. They were looking for Francisco Alejo, the coordinator in Masaya, who spoke today, but did not find him home. They didn't find others either.

[Reporter] Why do you think these men want abstentionism? What moves them?

[Guido] Well, I think this issue is somewhat complicated. I would advise you to interview them and ask them about a meeting they had this Monday at Dr Alvarez Montalban's ophthalmologic center with diplomats of an embassy here.

[Reporter] Do you know which diplomats of what embassy?

[Guido] I cannot tell.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Guido Interview

PA231308 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Oct 84 pp 1, 14, 31

[Report on an interview with Clemente Guido, presidential candidate of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCD], by Jose Melendez in Managua; date not given]

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 Oct -- For PCD presidential candidate Clemente Guido, the formula for a lasting peace in Nicaragua will not come from the domination of a single ideology such as the Sandinist ideology nor from an ultrarightist alternative that promotes no social change and that therefore seeks a return to the Somozist era.

For that reason, Guido does not share the view of the "defeatists" who label the electoral process a "farce" and "illegitimate." He attacks those who have considered the possibility of abstaining from voting because he believes it is possible for the Sandinists to be defeated in the elections.

Guido said that it is possible to defeat the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) at the polls "if the people, those who do not like 'lines' and rationing, who do not want their children in the marketplaces, decide to do so with a civic spirit."

Guido said: "If all of those people vote, the FSLN will lose the elections. Then, they will have to face other problems: whether the FSLN will hand over power and whether there will be a coup or whatever you want to call it. It is really conceivable that the FSLN could lose the elections. My political campaign is directed at those voters."

According to Guido, "there can be no peace in Nicaragua while the FSLN is in power because those opposing the Sandinists with the support of other nations do so on the grounds that first, the FSLN follows a Marxist-Leninist ideology, and second, it has not been elected by the people in free elections." Guido added that those are the conditions that fuel the "war" in Nicaragua.

Regarding mistakes that the Sandinists have made, Guido said: The Sandinists moved away from the basic government program calling for political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment. They have not respected private property, nor have they given guarantees to businessmen or to producers who are now fearful of having their properties confiscated. Their worst mistake was to pursue a foreign policy of confrontation with the United States. This policy has led to a war that now must be sustained, thereby affecting the nation's economy since, instead of being directed at fulfilling the people's basic needs, production must go toward the war effort, that is, to buy war material such as arms and ammunition.

At this point, the interview with the candidate was interrupted in order to ask him his opinion regarding the possibility of an invasion of this country by U.S. military forces.

Not giving it much thought, as if he already had prepared an answer that was almost like a litany, Guido answered: "I don't think it is possible. Time is proving that I am right. For 5 years both the FSLN and those in the Nicaraguan opposition have been hoping that the U.S. invasion will take place so that it will save them from the Sandinists. They have adopted a passive wait-and-see attitude. They have announced an invasion and, as you can see, it has not taken place."

Guido answered that "historically speaking, it is no longer time for an invasion of this type in Nicaragua. Although the case of Grenada is raised by some as an example to the contrary, I think that it cannot be compared with Nicaragua's case."

The candidate asserted that for one thing, "the people of the United States are not psychologically prepared to take any dead away from Nicaragua, much less 10,000, 15,000, or 20,000 dead, which would be what the Nicaraguan invasion would cost the United States, assuming that it wins the war rapidly. If our people entrench themselves in the mountains I think the United States would have from 10 to 15 years of war here in Nicaragua."

On election abstentionism, Guido said: "If all of us abstain from voting in the elections and think that the FSLN cannot be defeated; if we, the ones who are not Marxist-Leninist, abstain, those left in the government will simply be the Marxist-Leninists. Through our passive and fearful opposition, we will be pushing Nicaragua toward a Cuban-type Marxist system or a people's democracy like the one in Poland."

In case of defeat, Guido foresees a second battle "at the National Constituent Assembly so that Nicaragua's Constitution will not be Marxist-Leninist, but a democratic constitution with a deep sense of social justice."

Near the end of the interview, Guido was asked: Will Nicaragua's elections be free?

Guido admitted that "these are elections in which we are moving around with great freedom [as published], not like in the United States, Costa Rica, or Britain, as this just can't be. However, we do have a small margin within which we are moving, that is, those of us who feel that we must get in through every legal loophole, through every position in which the laws allow us to resist the FSLN."

PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ADVANCES, DIALOGUE

PA280000 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], the Popular Social Christian Party, [PPSC], the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCdEN], the FSLN, the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party (MAP-ML), and the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], on 26 October, place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The representatives of the signatory political parties, the PCDN, the PPSC, the PSN, the PCdEN, the FSLN, the MAP-ML, and the PLI, as members of the political parties special commission created during the recent summit of political parties, in accordance with the agreement signed on 22 October 1984, inform the Nicaraguan people that:

1. Fulfillment of the Agreements

With great pleasure we report that the following agreements have been fulfilled:

- A. The State Council approved the amendments to the electoral law during its 23 October meeting.
- B. The State Council's justice commission is studying the recommendations for pardons presented by the various political parties and organizations and the plenum of the State Council will be informed of their findings tomorrow.
- C. The parties wishing to do so today presented, before the National Council of Political Parties [CNPP], the names of their candidates for deputy secretaries at the ballot-receiving boards.
- D. We are using our radio and television space to explain our political platforms and to intensify our election campaign.

2. On the National Dialogue

- A. We are inviting 29 political, union, economic, and religious organizations to this national dialogue as agreed to in the summit's agreement.
- B. During the national dialogue, we shall discuss subjects related to peace, stability, and progress, as agreed to during the summit.
- C. We have decided on 31 October as the day to begin the national dialogue. The place where the dialogue will be held will be announced shortly.

3. This special commission is working to implement and follow upon the agreement reached during the summit with the same patriotic feelings that motivated the leaders of our parties to sign the document of the summit.

[Signed] (Gerardo Alfaro), PCDN,
Alejandro Gutierrez, PCdEN
Guillermo Mejia, PPSC
Carlos Cuadra, MAP-ML
Dr Ulises Somarriba, PLI
Adolfo Evertz, PSN
Subcommander Rafael Solis Cerda, FSLN

CARDENAL DENIES ETA PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

PA261542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1144 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 26 Oct (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal today denied to EFE the presence of Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization [ETA] terrorists in his country.

"Nicaragua has good friendly relations with the government of Felipe Gonzalez and it could not concur in such an act of madness," he noted.

He described as "irresponsible" the report published by the press today which indicated that Nicaragua could be where ETA terrorist Francisco Arriaran Arreguyi, "Pakito," was killed in combat.

"I don't know who this man is or where he died, but such statements should be accompanied by confirmed evidence," the minister said.

Ernesto Cardenal, who had a stopover here on his way to the United States to participate in the UN General Assembly session, added that "the Sandinist Front is nearly 25 years old, and it has never appeared to be run by madmen."

"It has always behaved responsibly; that is why it enjoys the people's support and why it achieved power and continues in power," he concluded.

CONTRAS SAID FLEEING BACK TO HONDURAS

PA261525 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Captain Rosa Pasos of the Defense Ministry's Department of Press and Domestic and Foreign Relations reported yesterday that a great number of counterrevolutionary forces who entered the country from Honduras between September and October have fled back to Honduras because of the counteroffensive launched by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

The Defense Ministry official said that the forces that came near Esteli and Jinotega have detached themselves from the Jose Dolores Estrada and Rafael Herrera regional task forces operating in the northern region.

The contras have tried to get control of the roads, including stretches of the Pan-American Highway, but have failed in their attempts because they avoid clashes and instead, sow terror among the civilian population.

Capt Pasos said that the possibility that the contras may carry out air raids on military and economic targets in the next few days is not ruled out, adding that there have been 34 violations of Nicaragua's airspace in the past 24 days.

REPORTAGE ON 39TH CEMA MEETING IN HAVANA

Castro Opening Speech

FL291646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1459 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the opening session of the 39th CEMA meeting in Havana's Palace of Conventions -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade chiefs and members of delegations from CEMA member-countries, esteemed guests, comrades: It is a great honor for Cuba to host the 39th CEMA meeting. The presence among us of numerous chiefs of governments of CEMA member-countries as well as other outstanding political and governmental leaders of the socialist community denotes the profound significance of this meeting.

The fact that the council meets outside the European area, where CEMA emerged 35 years ago, underlines the universality of our organization, which has been confirmed by the participation in this meeting, as full members of observers, guests from Latin America, Asia, and Africa as well as from prestigious economic organizations of our region.

With affection and friendship, on behalf of our people, party, and government, I greet all delegations.

As is customary in our meetings and observing the alphabetical order of the countries represented here, we fraternally welcome the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Comrade Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier, the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Comrade To Huu, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation of the GDR, headed by Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Comrade Batmonh, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee and premier; the delegation of the USSR, headed by Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the delegation of the CSSR, headed by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and premier of the government.

As a country associated with CEMA, the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by Comrade Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, will participate in some of our deliberations, and we offer to its members our fraternal greetings.

As an expression of the growing strength of socialism, as represented by CEMA, a group of countries from Asia and Africa which to a certain degree have proclaimed socialism as their path toward development and for the consolidation of national independence, have also joined us here.

We convey Cuba's fraternal embrace to the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning; the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by its ambassador to Cuba, Samad Ashar; the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Comrade Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, minister of fish resources; the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Secretariat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by Comrade Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; and the delegation of Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Comrade Gizaw Tsehay, member of the Ethiopian Workers Party Central Committee and minister of health.

Cuba, which shares with them common struggles in other organizations, such as the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77, welcomes all as brothers in the struggle. As Latin Americans, it pleases us that the invitation to accompany us has been accepted by Mexico, whose historic and present importance in Latin America is unnecessary to mention. Its delegation is headed by Mr Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, under secretary of foreign relations, and we fraternally greet its members. Also here is Nicaragua, which comes to our meeting amid its people's heroic struggle to defend the people's government, won when it overthrew Somoza's tyranny, and to consolidate with its national independence the right to determine its own destiny. With profound feelings of sympathy and solidarity, we greet the Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Commander Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of planning. These two countries from our region are a symbol of the relations uniting CEMA with other states in activities of multilateral cooperation and, which in Europe, are exemplified by similar links already existing between CEMA and the Republic of Finland.

I should express thanks, not only in the name of our peoples, but also in the name of CEMA, for the presence of Mr Enrique Iglesias, executive secretary of UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Mr Sebastian Alegrett, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System. By inviting them to this session, CEMA intended to show its interest in having closer relations with the countries of our America and its representative bodies.

Esteemed heads of delegations and guests; esteemed comrades: The 39th CEMA session is taking place at a time of great danger for world peace, when Latin America and the Caribbean are disturbed by threats to peace and serious dangers of armed imperialist intervention.

Despite words that appear to be reassuring by the current U.S. Administration -- and it is not yet possible to determine whether they are due to a more realistic policy or if they are as many suspect with good reason, just meant to calm temporarily the uneasiness of the American people as a pre-election political maneuver -- the U.S. Administration has not altered its warmongering course, which it is now attempting to extend into space.

It has not renounced its program of military superiority. It has not modified the profoundly reactionary and bellicose nature of its foreign policy, which is evident in its fanatic and futile hope of eradicating socialism in the world. We, the countries of the socialist community and CEMA, cannot forget this threatening situation. A short time ago in Moscow, the economic summit conference of our organization took place. The statement issued by that conference was a denunciation of the aggressive plans and policy of confrontation carried out by imperialist circles, especially U.S. imperialism. It was also a firm response to those threats. At the same time, it was a clear, responsible, and serene expression of socialism's policy of peace.

CEMA's European countries, which border on NATO countries and have been forced by the nuclear threat to place nuclear missiles on their territories to prevent and discourage any attack, reaffirmed at the summit their desire for peace. That disposition toward peace is unchangeable and is present in our activities as a permanent principle.

Even though we are holding our 39th meeting here in Cuba, a few miles from airfields, where there are hundreds of war planes which continuously carry out aggressive maneuvers around our small island; near camps where rapid deployment forces are located; and surrounded by seas in which aircraft carriers, battleships, and destroyers carry out maneuvers against our country to complement the permanent threat of the Guantanamo military base, on illegally occupied territory, it is not the Cuban delegation's purpose to make these problems the subject of our meeting, which is basically dedicated to economic cooperation and development.

I only wish to state that our country is in a permanent state of alert, that we have responded to the threats with a considerable increase in our defensive capabilities, and that all our territory is preparing to defend the fatherland and the revolution to the last inch and the last breath, firmly determined to exact an unpayable price on imperialism and in the end to inflict a certain defeat if it launches an attack on Cuba.

But at the same time, we are a hardworking and unselfish people who want to carry forward programs of economic and social development, who have placed our country in a high position among Third World nations because of our enormous advances in health care, education, culture, security, social justice, and the dignity of man, and who want to enjoy and share with other peoples in a future of progress and well-being for all humanity.

For that reason, Cuba clearly manifests its decision to work for peace. Thus, on a worldwide scale, we associate ourselves with the Prague Declaration in which the Warsaw Pact showed the way to peace, and we take as our own the Soviet Union's policy of peace, ratified by the words of Comrade Chernenko.

Here too, in our own region we will do everything we can to promote negotiated solutions and peace agreements. We support the Contadora measures and we applaud Nicaragua's decision to sign the Contadora proposal, despite some of its aspects that could be unfavorable to Nicaragua. We will assume obligations to which we are committed in the Central American peace efforts. All other forces, including the United States, must assume the same commitments. We will not reject any action that favors an honorable, worthy, and mutually respectful solution to what for 25 years has been our disagreement with successive U.S. governments, aggravated by the current administration, because we believe that peace is possible and that the peoples of the world will stay the hand of those who proclaim military supremacy and aggression as their policy.

We have met here with the basic objective of promoting and improving efforts to carry our economy forward, to build socialism in a world of peace as a society that is technologically superior to capitalism and leaves behind the injustices that are characteristic of capitalism, to cooperate economically with countries that have social systems that differ from ours, and to contribute to the development of less developed countries, who are the main victims of the economic crisis that originated in the capitalist system.

Thus we are dedicating ourselves to peaceful construction amid the noise of preparation for global and local wars. We will analyze the principal problems on the agenda of this 39th session in the presence of guests, not all of whom share our economic and social ideas. We have nothing to hide.

Esteemed comrades: We will be guided by the successful results of the economic summit conference, which showed our unity of purpose. At that conference, our circumstantial weaknesses and our increasingly broad possibilities and perspectives were examined by leaders of the socialist community. CEMA and its Executive Committee received work recommendations that will be fulfilled during the 39th session. We would hope that the delegations here find, in addition to the fraternal atmosphere provided by our people who are receiving you, the minimal material conditions that will facilitate your work. With that spirit, I again welcome you to our country and invite you to begin the tasks that bring us together in this 39th session. Thank you.

Rodriguez Presents Report

FL292130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] After Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's opening speech, the 39th CEMA session, meeting in Havana, listened to the Executive Committee's report on activities since the 37th [as heard] meeting held in Moscow. The document was presented by Cuba's vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Later, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan president, spoke on behalf of CEMA's cooperation committee.

Tikhonov Speech

For a Moscow TASS English version of the speech given by Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, at the CEMA session in Havana on 29 October, as well as all Soviet source reportage on the session, see the Communist Relations section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on 30 October and subsequent issues.

Address by GDR's Stoph

LD300219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2122 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, praised the outstanding performance of the Cuban people in the construction of the socialist community, led by its Marxist-Leninist party, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

The GDR greatly respects the role Cuba played as the first socialist country in America in the struggle for the securing of peace and social progress and its internationalistic position, Willi Stoph said. Cuba's entry into CEMA has shown itself to be an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community and for the development of socialism in Cuba.

In spite of the hostile attitude of U.S. imperialism and its helpers, the Cuban revolution marches victoriously forward. "We note with satisfaction and joy that relations between the GDR and Cuba are developing rapidly and comprehensively on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of May 1980. Thanks to its successes in economic development, socialist Cuba has become a partner who offers steadily growing opportunities for new cooperation projects and expanded trade."

Willi Stoph underlined that the GDR will support the Republic of Cuba as well as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Mongolian Peoples Republic in their efforts to speed up the development of the national economies and their increasing participation in international socialist division of labor, in accordance with the decisions of the economic meeting on the highest level.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers reaffirmed the GDR's intention to make every effort to prevent the danger of a nuclear inferno and to guarantee the reliable securing of peace within the framework of the policy agreed by the socialist community. The struggle of the people of Latin America for national independence and sovereignty has always been the subject of respect and support in solidarity by the GDR. "This is all the more true today when the pressure of U.S. imperialism on Nicaragua and the revolutionary democratic forces in Central America, fighting for their liberation, is increasingly escalating. The GDR will actively support the initiative for peace and security in this region."

The great performance by the GDR workers in socialist competition for the 35th anniversary, was seen by Willi Stoph as proof of their firm will to strengthen socialism further and thus make an effective contribution to securing peace. In agreement with the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress, in the 1980's, too, the stable development of the national economy of the GDR could be continued and the living conditions of the population further improved under the changed conditions, Willi Stoph continued. "We are consistently walking the path of comprehensive intensification of social production. We consider this the key question to guarantee the dynamic growth of the national economy and a high efficiency also in future."

The comprehensive fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, particularly in CEMA, was and remains the indispensable basis for the successful growth and development of the GDR, the chairman of the Council of Ministers continued. The GDR makes an active contribution to realizing the decisions of the economic meeting on the highest level aimed at the further deepening of socialist economic intergration. The long term program for cooperation in the field of science, technology and production to the year 2000 and beyond between the GDR and the USSR is in full agreement with the decisions of Moscow. The bilateral agreements will give at the same time important impulses for cooperation within CEMA.

"We attach great significance above all to the present work to coordinate the plans for the period 1986-1990. We note with satisfaction that this coordination centers on questions of intensifying the process of economic reproduction, raising the quality and technical level of products and processes, deepening the division of labor and science, technology and production as well as further strengthening our technical-economic independence from capitalist countries."

In the process of plan coordination, proposals should be worked out to develop new, highly effective products and technologies. This applies to modern processing methods and processing centers with the use of numerical control and laser technology in engineering, modern equipment in the chemical industry, the light and foodstuffs industry as well as agriculture.

Willi Stoph put forward proposals to speed up cooperation related to the increased use of micro-electronics with modern means of rationalization and automation and robot technology. The GDR would base the production profile of engineering and electro-technology/electronics on the new demands, in line with the requirements for the development of its economy and the agreements on the coordination of the plans for the 1986-1990 period.

The long-term and stable meeting of the raw material and fuel demands was of extraordinary importance for the development, in accordance with the plan, of CEMA economies. In the next few years too, the GDR will further raise the production of domestic energy resources and raw materials, above all the mining of lignite, and guarantee the highest possible processing of the supply of raw materials at the GDR's disposal.

The long-term, comprehensive measures now before the 39th CEMA session in the sphere of energy, raw materials, and fuel contained the work phases and deadlines necessary for the preparation of agreements on cooperation in the sphere of electric energy, the coal, oil and gas industry, ferrous and nonferrous metal, the chemical industry, geology and engineering as well as for the joint construction of projects for producing and transporting raw materials. The GDR declared its interest, said Willi Stoph, in continuing to participate in producing and processing raw materials and energy resources in other CEMA countries.

Also of great importance are the planned measures for cooperation in the electric energy economy, for example in working out the CEMA countries' concept for its development up to the year 2000. The GDR supports the principles contained in the session decision to further expand the contractual foundations of cooperation, link scientific-technical cooperation closely with cooperation in production, and precisely define the responsibility of the partners as well as the economic conditions in the treaties.

In line with the documents adopted at the economic session, the GDR developed its economic and trade relations as well as scientific-technical cooperation with all countries in the world on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and adherence to the obligations it has assumed. It strongly opposed the discriminating measures of the United States and her allies and consistently supported an improvement in international economic relations.

In conclusion, Willi Stoph expressed the conviction that the Havana session will make an important contribution to the purposeful implementation of the far-reaching tasks which were laid down at the economic consultation. "In this we strengthen at the same time the firm foundation of unity and cohesion in our community," he said.

Remarks by Hungary's Sarlos

LD300243 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Hungary intends to continue strengthening the unity of CEMA countries. At the same time it also regards participation in the international division of labor as necessary because this may contribute to improving the international political atmosphere.

This was stated by Istvan Sarlos at the CEMA session in Havana. The Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is head of the Hungarian delegation and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is head of the Hungarian delegation, drew attention to the world economic situation. As he put it, certain Western circles were strengthening discrimination and were carrying out a policy based on embargoes and protectionism and by so doing they were disrupting the operation of the international currency and financial system. The most important task of the current meeting was to determine the further development of socialist economic integration, thereby asserting the principle that cooperation should equally serve the interests of the CEMA community and of the individual member states.

Regarding the documents submitted, Istvan Sarlos noted that the program providing for the secure and long-term satisfaction of the energy and raw material requirements of the member-states was extremely important. Due to its natural geographic conditions, it was important, as far as Hungary's interests were concerned, that the energy and fuels supply standards should improve at least to a modest extent. Hungary had an interest in the completion of projects featured in the construction plans within the framework of CEMA cooperation. For this reason we would be taking part -- in line with our capacity and in mutually acceptable conditions -- in certain investment projects.

Istvan Sarlos stated that Hungary was prepared to accept the document and the draft resolution submitted.

Address by CSSR's Strougal

LD900155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th CEMA session, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, and federal premier, has addressed the 39th CEMA session in Havana.

He stressed that this session provides the opportunity to tackle important questions, stemming from the economic summit whose implementation will strengthen CEMA unity and will make it possible to ward off the imperialist threat to the socialist community, and to the cause of socialism and progress the world over. It is natural, Lubomir Strougal stressed, that imperialist attempts to do away with the policy of detente affect us deeply. The policy of detente, together with the principle of coexistence of countries with differing social orders is the only sensible way for the survival of our civilization. The spirit of mutual respect, preservation of equal security and military balance permeates all the proposals summed up by the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration of last year and the Declaration of the Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation, adopted by the CEMA economic session at the summit level this year. At the same time, everybody should realize that the words of goodwill cannot be misused. I am empowered at this top level assembly to confirm the determination of our party, government and the people not to allow anyone to catch us unprepared, to threaten our territory, our independence, and our freedom.

Lubomir Strougal said that the conditions and the present results of the economic development of Czechoslovakia in the 7th 5-year plan are above all the renewal of economic growth that belongs to the positive values. We consider the most important things to be the implementation of the trend for intensification, for a better and more efficient economy, above all in industry, as well as strengthening of the influence and impact of the rationalization of economy measures. At the same time, however, we are aware of the fact, Lubomir Strougal said, that we are at the beginning of the transition towards predominantly intensive development, that there are many shortcomings in our economy.

Lubomir Strougal stressed that Czechoslovakia coordinates its intentions with the CEMA member-states, in particular with the USSR. The party considers the clarification of some fundamental problems with the USSR as the most significant result of long-term Czechoslovak planning. The USSR has yet again demonstrated great internationalist understanding for the needs of the entire community and has thus set up an important prerequisite for planned and balanced formation of the 5-year plan, of the other CEMA member-states. Lubomir Strougal, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal premier, stressed at the 39th CEMA session in Havana the party and state leadership of our country is setting up all the measures for the Czechoslovak side to fulfill its duties and obligations purposefully and consistently.

Stoph Meets Nicaragua's Ruiz

LD300229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2136 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Havana 29 Oct 84 (ADN) -- On the first day of the 39th CEMA council session there was a friendly meeting between Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Henry Ruiz, head of the Nicaraguan delegation, and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate. Willi Stoph assured Nicaragua of the firm and unshakeable solidarity of the SED, the government and the people of the GDR and informed Henry Ruiz about further struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

Henry Ruiz expressed the deep appreciation of the Nicaraguan leadership and people towards the GDR. He stressed that revolutionary Nicaragua would withstand all attempts by the imperialist opponent to thwart the process of democratic renewal.

Ruiz Hails Castro Position

FL292300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Our delegation agrees with the statements made by Cuba's President Fidel Castro, and the courage with which he supports the cause of world peace, said Nicaragua's Minister of Planning Henry Ruiz. The Sandinist commander added that the Cuban leader's statements on support for Nicaragua and the Contadora Document have an important significance for Central America in context with the aggressive policies which the United States is following. Henry Ruiz, is chairman of the Nicaraguan delegation attending the 39th CEMA meeting.

Further Ruiz Comments

FL300410 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Nicaragua's Minister of Planning Commander Henry Ruiz interviewed by unidentified reporter at CEMA meeting in Havana -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] During a recess in the meeting, a reporter from this television station asked for an opinion about Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's opening speech.

[Ruiz] Firstly, Fidel's speeches always have a lesson content, especially for those countries fighting for national independence. The significance of this first CEMA meeting held in Latin America for those nations, for the advancement of socialism, and for the community of socialist nations should be noted.

The other factor is that this meeting is taking place at a time characterized by international events producing high tensions and dangers to world peace. In this sense, both Fidel's speech and the speeches by heads of delegation representatives have fully coincided with the value of this 39th meeting.

[Reporter] What importance do you place in Nicaragua being invited to this session of CEMA?

[Ruiz] Firstly, we must point out that Nicaragua is at war. A war of aggression as you know, and a war is not fought solely by people, but with technical-material resources, and the seriousness of this war has contributed economic deterioration.

Prior to this, we moved in a reduced market sphere. The present move to broaden this market to encompass the socialist community is of real importance to Nicaragua.

Therefore, within this context, we can say that market offers have broadened. There is greater understanding of the situation in Nicaragua, in its fight for independence, an understanding of the justness of this fight, and consequently an understanding of the necessity of helping a poor, underdeveloped nation such as Nicaragua.

Ruiz on CEMA Relations

FL300030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] I believe the CEMA meeting in Havana shows the advances and opportunities of socialism, said Commander Henry Ruiz, Nicaragua's minister of planning, who is leading his country's delegation to this meeting. On our relations with CEMA, he added, we must state that relations with CEMA are timely because Nicaragua is at war, and a war can only be conducted with resources. Commander Henry Ruiz said that Nicaragua had found understanding from the socialist nations on the necessity of developing the Nicaraguan people, in order to provide them with a better future.

POLITBURO MEMBER GARCIA VIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU291135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 84 p 6

[Zygmunt Slomkowski report: "A Year of Further Development"]

[Text] Comrade Guillermo Garcia Frasi, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council, deputy premier, and minister of transportation, presented some of his country's present problems in a talk with a TRYBUNA LUDU representative [date and place not given].

Cuba, he said, is in its 26th year since the revolution and has been developing steadily throughout this time. I would like to dwell on economic issues. This year we are making further progress in industrial development. We have set in operation the first production line in a nickel plant. There will be three such plants in the future. We are finishing work on a large thermal power plant, and a nuclear power plant is being built with USSR cooperation. An oil refinery is also emerging. We are modernizing the electricity transmission system. We have built two new sugar plants and four more are under construction. We are also building a freeway, which will run the length of the island. The money being invested in the railroads amounts to 1 billion pesos. I have mentioned these figures in order to picture the extent of the construction and development of the infrastructure which is at the center of our attention. At the same time, we regard agricultural production and breeding, mainly covering meat, vegetables, and dairy produce, as a priority task.

As we are talking about Cuba in 1984, it is difficult to avoid mentioning achievements in the noneconomic spheres as well. For example, infant mortality has fallen to 16 per 1,000 births, whereas before the revolution it was almost 200. We now have 1 doctor for every 800 inhabitants. And before the revolution? I myself never even saw a doctor with my own eyes. There were only 6,000 doctors for 6 million Cubans. Today in medical schools alone, 30,000 students are being trained.

Education is our pride. Right now there is not a single child in Cuba who is not going to school. Very good results have been achieved by our educational experiment involving secondary schools in rural areas, in which scholars study and work at the same time. These schools have become so popular that there are more people willing to enter them than places available.

Further on in the talk, Comrade Guillermo Garcia Frias touched on the results of the permanent U.S. aggression toward Cuba. It is a huge obstacle blocking our development, he said. We can feel the results of the blockade in all spheres, especially in exports of sugar, of which we are a great producer. The trade difficulties cost us several billion dollars a year. We are even being refused drugs. We recently needed one drug that is produced in the United States. It was refused. Much is being said about human rights in the United States. How dare those who refuse sales of drugs talk about human rights? These are not human rights, but inhuman rights!

Here I wish to stress that the negative effects of the American aggression are being considerably offset by our cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. We are very pleased with the mutually advantageous joint activity with Poland. Our imports from Poland include machinery, which is helping our industry to develop. We value cooperation in transportation. As far as the railroads are concerned, this cooperation covers signaling and information-giving equipment and automatic installations. Maritime cooperation between Polish and Cuban dockers is important. For example, there is Szczecin, via which goods from other countries reach Cuba.

Finally, Comrade Garcia said that some further cooperation possibilities between Cuba and Poland and the other socialist countries have been established as a result of talks that have taken place with Polish trade partners and as a result of the Warsaw session of the ministerial conference for organizing railroad cooperation.

SHULTZ ON USE OF FORCE AGAINST TERRORISM

FL261325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have been publicly threatened with a military intervention by the U.S. Government, which accuses them of using drug traffickers as a means to get arms and funds for the terrorists who were operating in Colombia.

In a speech explaining what Washington understands as terrorism in a New York synagogue, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said the United States should be ready to use force to combat terrorism with all the risks this implies. We must be tough, firm, determined, and united in the face of the terrorist threat, Shultz said. He added that public opinion should accept in advance that the eventual use of force presents a potential risk of loss of lives for those Americans carrying out that mission.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said it is essential that U.S. public opinion support the use of military force to stop the alleged terrorists before they carry out their actions or in reprisal operations. Shultz said the United States should be ready to use military force in coming years against those attacking its interests worldwide.

The U.S. secretary of state recalled that his country has military units trained for that type of action, whether it be small teams operating clandestinely or using the full potential of its conventional arms.

BAHAMASPINDLING PLEDGES 'INTERNATIONAL RESPECTABILITY'

FL291951 Bridgetown CANA in English 1748 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 27, CANA -- Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling has pledged to lead the Bahamas "back to international respectability" following a year-long corruption scandal that has badly shaken confidence in his government and the country. Addressing the closing session of his party's annual convention, the prime minister said he felt that it was his responsibility "to correct whatever was done in error, to stamp out whatever was done deliberately and maliciously, and to chart a new course."

Pindling's leadership of the governing Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] was unanimously endorsed by the convention, quelling, at least temporarily, dissident demands for his resignation.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna, who was expected to challenge him, told delegates privately he would rather step aside than become a source of division within the party. Instead he accepted re-nomination as deputy leader.

Party members closed ranks around the prime minister rather than risk a split that could only aggravate the damage already done the PLP by a recent investigation into drug trafficking. Allegations made before a Commission of Inquiry have linked some of Pindling's closest friends to drug payoffs, money laundering, and influence peddling.

Attorney General Paul Adderley told the convention that there was sufficient evidence to make him realize that he might have to take some very unpopular decisions. "If I had to do so I would without regard for the consequences to me or anybody else," he declared.

Hanna, next to Pindling the most powerful figure in Bahamian politics, quit his cabinet post three weeks ago when the prime minister refused to resign after the commission revealed he had received millions of dollars in undisclosed loans, gifts, and contributions from foreign businessmen. It was a day marked by three cabinet resignations and two dismissals. Hanna informed the convention that his decision to break with Pindling, a lifelong friend and political colleague, boiled down to "a choice between right and wrong." The commission's recent disclosures on drug trafficking "exposed our party to the closest scrutiny and caused our nation the most severe embarrassment abroad," he said.

Interviewed privately, Convention Chairman George Mackey said the PLP had decided to wait for the commission's report in December "to determine what action should be taken against any member."

BARBADOSTULL DESCRIBES RELATIONS WITH CUBA AFTER GRENADA

FL291836 Bridgetown CANA in English 1939 GMT 27 Oct 84

[By Rendon Eversley]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 27, CANA -- Barbados, whose participation in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada a year ago was widely criticized internationally, says "a very significantly large number" of countries which initially opposed its position, now support it.

Tull [minister of external affairs] described Barbados relations with Cuba as normal, despite differences on the Grenada issue. Cuba was a very close ally of the ousted Grenada administration and had pumped millions of dollars of aid into the island. The invasion was a major setback for the communist Havana government. Tull said two months after the operation, he held discussions in Argentina with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, who indicated Havana's desire to maintain the "historical close relations" with Bridgetown. "Since then, we have had no further discussions at the level of foreign ministers, but there is nothing out of the ordinary that has happened since then for me to report on, that is in the relationship between the two states," the Barbados foreign affairs minister said.

GRENADA

CEREMONY INAUGURATES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

FL292140 Bridgetown CANA in English 2312 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Point Salines, Grenada, Oct 28, CANA -- Grenada today opened its controversial new 70 million dollar (U.S.) international airport, with the government hoping it would serve as a unifying force and an economic boost for this troubled Caribbean nation. "Let it be symbolic of our new take-off towards peace, freedom, democracy, and economic progress. Let it contribute towards the healing of petty divisions," Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon urged an estimated 7,000 Grenadians as he declared open the Point Salines Airport.

The colourful ceremony was witnessed by several eastern Caribbean government leaders and diplomats, but boycotted by close supporters of the ousted People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which started the project four years ago with massive Cuban aid. Cuba was not invited by the interim administration, installed following a U.S.-led invasion here a year ago that was prompted by the bloody overthrow of the Marxist PRG by hardliners within the administration.

Scoon described the construction of the airport "a splendid example of international co-operation" and, without singling out any country, said Grenada had "profound gratitude" for everyone who helped, "Grenadian and non-Grenadian" alike.

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), a political party named after the PRG prime minister who was killed in last year's coup, turned down an invitation to attend the proceedings for reasons including the absence of Cuba. MBPM, which groups PRG supporters who were loyal to Bishop, is also annoyed that the airport is not named after Bishop.

Scoon told a cheering crowd that the airport belonged to "the people of Grenada" and not to any political party or political leader. "We are the ones who have to make the sacrifice to pay for this airport," he said.

While the opening of the airport was a dream come true for Grenadians, he said, the project was "a severe strain" on the country's revenue and Grenadians now have to repay 50 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in loans.

The new airport, located on the southern tip of the island, will replace the small 31-year-old Pearls Airport in the north which cannot accommodate jet aircraft and has no facilities for night landings.